

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES VAN DEN BROEK VISIT

OW121044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will pay an official good-will visit to China from January 15 to 21, 1985 at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian. This was announced by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

When some journalists asked about China's comment on the fact that Spain and Britain had agreed to discuss the question of sovereignty over Gibraltar, the spokesman said: "The question of Gibraltar is similar to the Hong Kong question in some respects, but different in others. Now Spain and Britain have reached agreement on discussing the question of sovereignty over Gibraltar. This has undoubtedly paved the way for settling this question left over from the past between Spain and Britain, and conforms to the aspiration of the peoples of Spain and Britain."

Responding to a question on the treaty of peace and friendship recently signed by Argentina and Chile, he said: "The Chinese Government consistently holds that territorial disputes left over from history should be settled through peaceful negotiations. We extend to Argentina and Chile our appreciation for and congratulations on the peaceful settlement of the dispute over the Beagle Channel. We believe that the settlement of this question is conducive to the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and to regional stability."

The treaty was signed in Vatican on November 29, thus ending the two countries' century-old dispute over the Beagle Channel at the southern tip of the American Continent.

BEIJING INTERNATIONAL POPULATION SYMPOSIUM OPENS

OW120203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 10 Dec 84

[By reporter Yang Jianye]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Beijing International Symposium on Population and Development sponsored by the Chinese People's University at the request of the Ministry of Education opened here today.

Nearly 50 noted experts from 13 countries -- Australia, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Thailand, the United States, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and China -- the United Nations; the international population society; and major international population research agencies, population study centers, and population organizations are attending the symposium. During the meeting, the experts will exchange views and hold discussions on the question of population and development, an issue of concern to the whole world.

Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended and spoke at today's opening ceremony. He said: The Chinese party and government leaders have always regarded the population problem as an extremely important one and have attached great importance to bringing population in line with development. While vigorously carrying out economic construction, we have taken positive measures to control population growth, raise the quality of population, and coordinate population growth with social and economic development. We have achieved great results in this regard in recent years.

Zhou Gucheng pointed out that bringing population growth in line with development is very important in raising the quality of life, improving the people's livelihood, making rational use of natural resources, and ensuring ecological balance. He hoped that through the exchange of academic views, the meeting will further promote the development of population science and strengthen friendly ties between Chinese and foreign scholars. He wished the symposium success.

Speaking at today's meeting were Li Zhenzhong, vice president of the Chinese People's University and chairman of organization committee of the symposium; Zhang Wensong, vice minister of the Ministry of Education; (Pavila), deputy representative of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in Beijing; and representatives of the Chinese population society and the international population society.

At the symposium, over 30 academic papers on population and development will be read by both Chinese and foreign scholars. To celebrate the opening of the Beijing International Symposium on Population and Development, Zhang Wensong held a reception this evening to entertain the experts and scholars from various nations.

FOREIGN TRADE MANAGEMENT REFORM STARTS 1 JAN

OW120219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA) -- Beginning 1 January 1985, the functions of government and enterprises within the country's foreign trade management system will be separated, reporters have learned from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. This applies to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and its various trading corporations, the economic relations and trade departments (commissions and bureaus) of various areas, the various branches of trading corporations, and the foreign trade companies in all localities.

After this reform is completed, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the economic relations and trade departments (commissions and bureaus) of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will specifically concentrate on foreign trade administrative management. Both administrative and economic means will be used by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to exercise leadership over the country's foreign trade and its various trading enterprises. Authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the economic relations and trade departments (commissions and bureaus) of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will exercise administrative control and supervision over the various foreign trade enterprises in their respective areas according regulations of management at different levels.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade stressed: After the functions of government and enterprises within the foreign trade management system are separated, the administrative departments at all levels will no longer have a hand in the normal operation of the foreign trade enterprises and these enterprises will be independent in doing import and export businesses and will be responsible for their own financial gains or losses. Foreign trade enterprises should conscientiously implement the state policy and principles on trade and foreign countries and the relevant laws and regulations, accept unified administrative supervision by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the local economic relations and trade departments (commissions and bureaus), receive remittances earned from state exports, and fulfill other import and export tasks.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN FUJIAN PROVINCE DETAILED

OW121444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Fuzhou, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Foreign investment in Fujian Province rose to 130 million U.S. dollars this year -- 46 million dollars more than the total for the previous five years.

Fujian now has 66 Sino-foreign joint ventures and 76 cooperative businesses, compared with 21 and 46 respectively before 1984, according to the provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

In addition, there are now six enterprises with sole foreign investment.

According to a recent survey by the department, 24 of the 28 joint ventures and cooperative businesses inspected have made profits totalling 12.88 million yuan (about 5.12 million U.S. dollars) since going into operation in 1980. Preferential treatment, including tax exemptions, and good management of the successful enterprises helped, officials said.

The Xiāngāng (Xiamen-Hong Kong) Tourism Company, run jointly with a Hong Kong firm, has earned profits of 210,000 yuan since its inauguration in August 1983.

The provincial capital of Fuzhou and the city of Xiamen signed 79 agreements, contracts and letters of intent with overseas firms at an investment symposium for China's open cities held in Hong Kong last month. The deals involved 540 million U.S. dollars in foreign funds, more than any other city attending the symposium.

Over the past few years, Fujian has spent one billion yuan on energy, transport and communications facilities as part of its efforts to attract investment.

Construction of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, extended to the whole Xiamen Island in March, 1984, is progressing at a faster pace. So far, 22 industrial buildings, apartment buildings and restaurants have been completed in the Huli industrial area for building factories with foreign investment.

Infrastructure construction has already begun at the Mawei economic and technical development zone in Fuzhou, which has signed 37 deals with overseas firms involving more than 150 million yuan and 40 million U.S. dollars.

HONG KONG GOVERNOR IN TOKYO: ECONOMY 'HEALTHY'

OW121643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde said here today that Hong Kong's economy is "very healthy" and "we believe that the future prospects for Hong Kong are encouraging."

Youde said at a press conference at the Japan National Press Club that the Sino-British agreement on the Hong Kong question is in Hong Kong's own interests as well as in the interests of Britain and China. In a broader sense, the agreement accords with the interests of countries all over the world, he added.

In the period before the restoration of Hong Kong to China in 1997, Youde said, the present Hong Kong Government will continue its efforts to boost Hong Kong's economic development.

On Hong Kong's economic ties with Japan, he said Hong Kong is Japan's fourth largest export market, but Japan has a huge surplus in its trade with Hong Kong. Youde urged Japan to increase its imports from Hong Kong and hoped that Japanese companies will invest more in and transfer high-technology to Hong Kong.

Youde, who arrived here on December 9 for a four-day visit, has met Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, International Trade and Industry Minister Keiji Murata and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

RAILWAY CONTAINER SERVICE TO EUROPE DEVELOPING

OW130515 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] China is now developing its railway container transportation service to Western and northern Europe, and to the Near and Middle East countries via the USSR. This new transportation service is welcomed by consigners and consignees at home and abroad.

CUBAN WITHDRAWAL FROM ANGOLA FACES DIFFICULTIES

OW080828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 8 Dec 84

["Roundup: New Changes Appear in Talks on Cuban Withdrawal From Angola (by Yang Baozhu and Hu Tairan)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Some signs of change have recently appeared in the talks on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

At the end of last month, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in a message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, put forward a timetable for the pullout of Cubans from Angola. This move broke the deadlock which had existed in southern Africa since Angola, South Africa and the United States reached agreement on military disengagement in Lusaka at the beginning of 1984 and thus represented a new effort to reduce the tension in the region.

Cuban troops entered Angola in 1975 when a full-scale civil war broke out after the country's independence. In the past nine years, some 150,000 Cubans have been to Angola. At present, there are still 25,000 Cuban soldiers along with thousands of civil servants in Angola.

The issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola has always been a complicated one full of conflicts and struggles. With support from the United States, South Africa is still occupying Namibia and southern Angola and its authorities insist on a linkage of Namibia's independence with the Cuban withdrawal. And U.S. officials have raised the same demand when they come to the question of improving U.S.-Cuban relations. It was the attitude of South Africa and the United States that have hindered the implementation of U.N. Resolution 435 on Namibia. Under such a situation, the U.N. Security Council pointed out in one of its resolutions in October last year that Namibia's independence cannot be held hostage to the resolution of issues that are alien to U.N. Resolution 435.

In recent years, Angola, while keeping good relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba, has tried to improve its relations with countries in the West in order to realize peace in the region and revitalize its economy.

Meanwhile, Cuba has also started adjusting its relations with the United States and expressed its readiness to minimize its military ties with Angola. It was under such a situation that Angola showed signs of flexibility on the issue of Cuban withdrawal.

Heavily burdened by its huge military spending which totaled some 2,800 million U.S. dollars last year, the South African regime also wanted some change in the situation of southern Africa. At the beginning of this year, South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha remarked that his country did not want to bear the heavy political and military burdens of Namibia alone.

For some time now, the United States has been stepping up its diplomatic maneuvers in the region. To carry out its expansion in the region and force the Soviet Union out of there, the United States did a lot of mediation in the talks for Cuba's pullout from Angola. The timetable for the Cuban withdrawal presented by Angola to the U.N. secretary-general last month has been forwarded to South Africa by a senior U.S. official before it was made public.

It is reported that Angola has made it clear that it will let Cuba go only when Namibia's independence and Angola's territorial integrity and security are guaranteed.

However, Angola and South Africa still have substantial differences over the preconditions and the date of the Cuban withdrawal and the number of Cuban troops. So the parties to the negotiations on the Cuban withdrawal still have to overcome many difficulties before a solution can be achieved.

ANTARCTIC SHIP'S HELICOPTER FLIES OVER S. PACIFIC

HK130226 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0720 GMT 12 Dec 84

["Chinese Helicopter Flies Over the South Pacific" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Yesterday morning helicopter No 179, which is deployed on Chinese salvage ship No J-21 sailing for the South Pole to conduct investigations, carried out a landing exercise while flying over the immense South Pacific. It is the first instance in the history of aviation in China that a Chinese plane has flown over the sea south of 30 degrees south latitude.

According to a report carried in JIEFANGJUN BAO, the sun was bright over the South Pacific, and the blue waves were calm. The Chinese exploratory ships surged forward in a square formation. Around 1100, helicopter No 179 took off from the flight deck of ship J-21 amid the thunderous sound of the engine, flew over the ships in circling and hovering maneuvers with ease, and then steadily landed on ship J-21.

The report said that this helicopter would be the first Chinese plane to fly over the South Pole. It is responsible for investigating the ice conditions along the route of the ships, transporting materials for setting up a station at the South Pole, transporting the landing personnel, and other missions.

FANG YI MEETS U.S. BIOLOGIST SEGAL IN BEIJING

OW111345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met Dr Sheldon Segal, a noted American biologist and director of the Population Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, here today.

Fang Yi paid tribute to Dr. Segal for his contributions in helping Third World countries plan their population control as well as his fruitful cooperation with Chinese scholars. Segal arrived here on December 9 to attend an international conference on male contraceptives scheduled to take place in Nanjing, east China, from December 13 through 16.

ARCO COOPERATES IN GUANGDONG OIL EXPLORATION

OW121835 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Guangzhou, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Five exploration wells have been sunk in the Yingge Sea Basin off the Pearl River estuary in Guangdong Province, promising gas reserves of commercial value. Two are producing a daily average of 1.2 million and 1.8 million cubic meters of natural gas, considered "inspiring" by experts.

This was announced after a recent meeting between officials and experts of China's Nanhai (South China Sea) Western Petroleum Corporation and the U.S. Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO).

The meeting decided to drill four more exploration wells in the Yingge Sea area, in addition to two still being sunk. Exploration of the area's gas and oil resources by Nanhai Western and ARCO began in January, 1983.

HILTON PLANS 5-STAR HOTEL IN SHANGHAI

OW111800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Shanghai, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Hilton Hotels of the United States will operate a five-star hotel in Shanghai, it was announced here today.

The 43-story hotel, Jing'an Hilton, to be built with an investment of 85 million U.S. dollars from Cindic (Holdings) Ltd. of Hong Kong, will have 800 rooms. Its construction will be undertaken by a new construction and engineering company, a joint venture established in Shanghai yesterday. Site preparations are already underway.

The new company, Sheng'Gang (Shanghai-Hong Kong) Construction and Engineering Company, was formed by Cindic, the Hip Hing Construction Co. Ltd. of Hong Kong and four design institutes, a construction engineering company, an equipment installation company and a trade corporation in Shanghai. It will seek contracts for constructing and operating high quality projects in China and overseas.

REAGAN URGED TO PRESS FOR OPEN JAPANESE MARKETS

OW120854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, December 11 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan is being urged by his top economic advisers to take tough measures to open Japanese markets to U.S. forest and agricultural products, and other goods.

At a Cabinet-level meeting Monday, trade policy officials agreed to draft proposals for asking Japan to open its markets. The proposals will be presented to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone upon his visit here next month. The officials also decided to consider if Reagan should seek a formal Japanese commitment on increasing its importation of American goods.

The recommendations show that the United States is ready to take harsher steps in compelling Japan to open its markets. Until now, the United States has only demanded that Japan buy more U.S.-produced beef and citrus, or modify its safety-inspection requirements on a specific product. However, the recommendations need approval by Reagan.

The United States will run a trade deficit with Japan this year of 33 billion U.S. dollars, which government officials estimated will rise to 36 billion U.S. dollars next year, as against 19 billion U.S. dollars last year.

U.S. MINERAL MINING INDUSTRY SHOWS DECLINE

OW121300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, December 11 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. mineral mining industry has been enduring a hard time due to declining mineral prices and the strong U.S. dollar.

Despite the general industrial recovery in this country in the past year, companies producing copper, iron ore, nickel, lead, zinc and molybdenum have been haunted by shrinking markets, a huge debt and depressed prices. Some of them may be compelled to go bankrupt over the next few years.

According to statistics, metals mining in the United States had dropped to a 5.9 billion dollars business by 1983 from 8.9 billion dollars four years ago. Metal mining employment registered 44,800 at the beginning of this year as against 109,000 in 1981. However, the mining business is expected to fall by a further 30 percent over the next two or three years.

Government officials and congressmen said the administration may soon have to choose between giving up major segments of the country's mineral-producing capability altogether, or subsidizing them.

"We are in real danger of losing 75 percent of our copper industry and 40 to 50 percent of our iron-ore industry," Robert C. Horton, head of the Bureau of Mines, warned.

The biggest problem with the mineral mining industry is the falling prices. The price of lead has fallen five cents per pound since last July and that of copper is now nine cents per pound cheaper than last April. In fact, the price of copper is the second lowest in this country after that of the depression period in the 1930s.

Meanwhile, a big increase in demand for metal is not in sight. Estimatedly, North American consumption of iron-ore pellets will average less than 74 million tons a year through 1990, as against the 1979 figure of 109 million tons. Demand for copper, nickel, lead and zinc is expected to increase by only one to two percent for the next ten years. As to world molybdenum consumption, an annual increase of 3.5 percent is likely, but molybdenum mines are now 69 percent larger than the 166 million pounds expected to be consumed next year.

In addition, the strong U.S. dollar is also an important factor contributing to the decline of the U.S. mining industry. Industry executives in the country blamed the high dollar for allowing foreign producers to offer metal to U.S. buyers at low prices and at the same time maintain profit margins in their own currencies.

DRUG ABUSE NUMBER 1 HEALTH PROBLEM IN U.S.

OW120900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Drug abuse has become number one public health problem in the United States as an increasing number of Americans are using various sorts of stimulants, being addicted to them and even dying from over-doses.

According to U.S. press reports, nearly 4 million Americans regularly use cocaine, more than 20 million Americans smoke marijuana at least once a month and 490,000 use heroin. The total spending on the drugs in the country exceeds 60 billion U.S. dollars a year.

Drugs have permeated virtually every geographic area and socioeconomic level in the United States, with the people aged 24-40 being the fast growing and the largest drug-using group. It is reported that of the 76 million people of that age group, more than 2 million people are so dependent that they cannot stop using them despite serious consequences to their health and functioning.

What is more serious is that the problem has reached down deeply to the high-school level. A survey by the National Institute on Drug Abuse showed that 36 percent of the high school students were reportedly using drugs.

Experts say that over a period of time, drugs have destroyed people mentally and physically. Cocaine-related deaths and emergency room visits in the United States were reported to have increased by over 200 percent in the past two or three years, and one million Americans are now in need of medical treatment because of cocaine abuse. In addition, cocaine is also blamed for heart defects in newborns called "cocaine babies".

While most drugs consumed in the United States come illegally from abroad, some pharmacists and doctors in the country are also responsible for dispensing drugs illicitly. According to Francis Mullen, head of the Reagan administration's drug agency, 70 percent of overdose deaths and injuries are caused by drugs from legitimate sources.

U.S. Federal Government puts 1.4 billion dollars each year into the drug prevention program, and seizures of cocaine more than quadrupled between 1981 and 1983. However, just as Francis Mullen admitted, "the more we seize, the more comes at us."

LI PENG MEETS DPRK OCEANOGRAPHIC DELEGATION

OW121357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today that China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should strengthen cooperation in oceanographic studies.

The Chinese vice-premier expressed this hope at a meeting here this afternoon with a Korean oceanographic delegation led by Yi Kun-il, director of the Korean State Hydrological Service.

The delegation came here November 27 at the invitation of China's State Bureau of Oceanography. It visited marine research institutions and discussed with the Chinese side the possibilities of cooperation in oceanographic studies.

Besides Beijing, the delegation also visited Qingdao, Shanghai, Xiamen and Hangzhou. It will leave for home tomorrow.

HU QILI MEETS JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP

OW121355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this afternoon a delegation from the Center for Socialist Theory of the Socialist Party of Japan led by its chief of Secretariat, Shigeru Itoh, who is also a member of the House of Representatives. The delegation came here Monday for academic exchanges at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

BEIJING RADIO DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN 11 DEC

OW120607 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] A Beijing radio delegation left Beijing today for a visit to Japan. The delegation is to tour various places in Japan during its 2-week visit at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association of Japan, promoting friendship with listeners in Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, and Tokyo. The delegation is led by Deputy Director (Hu Yangding) of Beijing Radio and includes two Japanese program announcers -- (Lin Chika) and [name indistinct].

JAPANESE CITY HELPS BUILD HANGZHOU HOTEL

OW121827 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Hangzhou, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Construction began today on a 7.5 million U.S. dollar-hotel, the first cooperation project between this picturesque lake city and Gifu City of Japan. Hangzhou and Gifu became sister cities in 1979.

The 22-story Hangzhou Friendship Hotel, with 237 rooms, will overlook the West Lake, one of China's major scenic resorts. Hangzhou is contributing 51 percent of the investment, and the rest is from the Showa Shoji Co. Ltd. of Gifu. The joint venture period will be 14 years.

A message of greetings from the mayor of Gifu, Hiroshi Makida, was read at today's ground-breaking ceremony. Present were Hangzhou City Communist Party Secretary Li Dexin, Deputy Secretary Yang Zhaodi, and Vice-Mayors Gu Weiliang and Wang Bangduo.

JAPAN MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS FAIR HELD IN BEIJING

OW131733 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 11 Dec 84

[By reporter Zhao Yuelong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA) -- A medical instruments and equipment fair jointly sponsored by the Huahai Economic Development Company, Hong Kong businessman Mr Chen Changming, and Japan's Azuma Machinery Trading Company opened at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities in Beijing today.

Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Wu Qingtong, deputy secretary-general of the State Council, attended the opening ceremony. Responsible comrades of Beijing Municipality and the Ministry of Public Health cut the ribbons for the opening ceremony.

Displayed at the fair are over 40 kinds of advanced medical instruments made in Japan and other countries, which are suitable for use in our country.

Mr Chen Changming, who is making business contacts with the mainland for the first time, told this reporter that he was very pleased with the scene of prosperity in the motherland and that he wanted to express his patriotism by introducing to the mainland some advanced technology and equipment to benefit the health of his compatriots. President of Japan's Azuma Machinery Trading Company Yasukiko Sata said that he was all for China's current policies and that he wanted to do his best for Sino-Japanese friendship.

TOYOTA OPENS AUTO REPAIR SHOP IN BEIJING

OW111047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- A joint venture shop repairing Toyota automobiles opened in Beijing yesterday. The workshop is run by the Beijing Municipal Automobile Repair Corporation and the Toyota Motor Company of Japan. The Japanese firm provides equipment, test instruments and tools, as well as skilled technicians.

The repair shop will be able to overhaul 1,000 Toyotas a year. It is also expected to shorten customers' waiting times. Beijing now has nearly 10,000 Toyotas, but users often have to wait three to six months to get their automobiles fixed because of the lack of repair facilities.

FORMER JAPANESE MINISTER CANCELS KAMPUCHEA STOP

OW111935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi told Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe this evening that he has cancelled his visit to Phnom Penh scheduled for next January. Sakurauchi, who is chairman of the Japan-Vietnam Parliamentarians League of Friendship, told Abe, who asked once again for cancellation, that he had informed the Vietnamese ambassador to Japan of his decision to indefinitely postpone his visit to Vietnam scheduled for January 2 to 12 next year. "I will only visit Vietnam even if the tour is made on schedule," he said.

Sakurauchi had planned to lead a delegation to visit Vietnam and stop in Phnom Penh on his way home. The ambassadors of the ASEAN nations to Japan had expressed their concern that "a trip (to Kampuchea) by former Foreign Minister Sakurauchi would strengthen the position of the Heng Samrin regime" to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe, requesting that Sakurauchi cancel his Kampuchea visit.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS NEW ZEALAND TRADE MINISTER

OW121731 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- China and New Zealand are expected to double their present trade by 1990. During their talks here this afternoon, Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing Michael Kenneth Moore expressed optimism about the prospects of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Trade in 1983 reached 142 million U.S. dollars, 15 times that of 1972 when China and New Zealand established diplomatic relations, according to the Chinese ministry.

Chen told her New Zealand counterpart, who arrived here this morning, that trade could easily be doubled if the two countries worked together. China, she said, needs wool, paper, pulp, and other traditional New Zealand commodities and has much to export to New Zealand.

Moore expressed interest in closer friendship with China and, immediately, in greater volume of trade and further cooperation and investment. The ministers also discussed possible Chinese oil exports to New Zealand.

Moore heads a delegation of over 50 government officials and entrepreneurs invited by the Chinese ministry. He said that this largest delegation New Zealand had ever sent abroad showed its desire for closer economic and trade ties with China.

Present were Chinese Vice-Minister Wei Yuming and New Zealand Ambassador F.A. Small. Chen gave a dinner here this evening for the delegation.

PRC, THAI PREMIERS INVITED TO EXCHANGE VISITS

HK121536 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1305 GMT 12 Dec 84

["China and Thailand Invite Each Other's Premiers To Visit Each Other's Country" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 12 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to reports from Bangkok, General Prem, prime minister of Thailand, hopes that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit Thailand for a third time.

On 11 December, General Prem expressed this to a PRC NPC delegation, which was led by Ye Fei, vice chairman of the PRC NPC Standing Committee. Immediately, Ye Fei also invited him to visit China again, and suggested that he visit China's coastal cities on a vacation.

Prime Minister Prem has visited China twice, and Premier Zhao Ziyang has visited Thailand two times. Prime Minister Prem said that Premier Zhao Ziyang was his good friend. Ye Fei told Prime Minister Prem that Li Xiannian, PRC president, would visit Thailand next year. Prime Minister Prem expressed warm welcome to him upon hearing this.

On the morning of 11 December, the delegation led by Ye Fei visited the Thai Government and met Prime Minister Prem.

In the friendly atmosphere, Prime Minister Prem expressed that the close relations between China and Thailand were a good avenue for cooperation for stabilizing the Southeast Asian situation. He hoped that this sincere cooperation would continue. On China's economic reform, he said that believed that China has done a magnificent job in the economic development in recent years. The fact that the Chinese leaders could solve the food problem for a population of one billion showed that the Chinese leaders were very wise and very capable. In the course of discussions, Ye Fei expressed appreciation for the efforts of Thailand in safeguarding and stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia.

THAI EDUCATION DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW121441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Education He Dongchang gave a banquet for a Thai education delegation led by Education Minister Chuan Likphai here tonight. Somphand Kokilanon, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Thai Embassy in China, was present.

Proposing a toast, the Chinese minister said that China and Thailand are two friendly neighbors with bonds of friendship dating back to ancient times. After the establishment of diplomatic relations, the two countries enhanced their contacts and exchanges in the educational field.

He Dongchang said that in its socialist modernization drive, China should learn from other countries' experience, including Thailand.

He said he believed the current visit of the Thai minister would certainly promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the people in the two countries' educational circles.

The Thai minister described Thailand-China friendship as "very close and intimate," saying that their educational and cultural exchanges and contacts had further strengthened in recent years.

He said his visit was a proof of this friendship. He said he believed contacts of this type would be conducive to educational undertakings of both countries.

The delegation arrived here Tuesday evening at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education. During their two-week stay in China, the Thai visitors will tour Xian, Shanghai, Guangzhou besides Beijing.

PRC, UK ENVOYS IN ROME ADDRESS HONG KONG PACI

OW120728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Rome, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Participants in a symposium on the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong today praised the declaration as "a sensible and far-sighted agreement and a model in the resolution of international conflicts." Speaking at the symposium, organized by the Italian Institute for Asia, Chinese Ambassador to Italy Lin Zhong said the concept of "one country, two systems" has not only set an example for settling international conflicts, but also paved the way for the reunification of the country through the settlement of the Taiwan issue despite the fact that the latter is China's internal affair. He said he is convinced that China and Britain will cooperate with each other in keeping Hong Kong's stability and prosperity in the years to come.

British Ambassador Thomas Bridges said the declaration is a friendly agreement, which is excellent to China and Britain as well as the Hong Kong inhabitants.

Senator Giulio Orlando, president of the institute, said the Sino-British joint declaration has made contribution to the cause of peace. "We are willing to devote our effort to making more people understand the declaration," he said.

During the meeting, Lin and Bridges also answered questions by other participants.

SCHOLARS GROUP ATTENDS SWEDISH SCIENTIFIC FORUM

OW111215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Stockholm, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Swedish Vice-Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson said today that his country was glad to develop cooperation with China in science and technology and is willing to contribute to its modernization. He was speaking at the opening of a forum attended by a scholars' group from China led by Zhou Shulien, deputy director of the Industrial Economics Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, along with Swedish scholars.

"Sweden had learned a lot from China in the past," Carlsson said, and added that "today, it hopes its technology and high-quality products will help boost cooperation with China." He praised the binary system developed by China hundreds of years ago, which he said was of great help to Swedish mathematicians and formed the basis of computerization.

Outlining his government basic policy toward scientific research, Carlsson said the Parliament has approved 10 billion kronas in allocation for scientific research this year. The sum, plus the funds from industrial interests, will amount to 19 billion kronas, accounting for 2.5 percent of the country's GNP, he said.

Today's opening of the five-day forum on public service management was presided over by president of the Stockholm University Staffan Helmfrid. Topics at the forum included public service planning, management and installations.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

OW120749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, met here today visiting Chinese Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi. In a cordial talk with the Chinese guest, Dolanc praised the smooth development of the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries.

Liu arrived here on December 6 at the invitation of Dobroslav Culafic, Yugoslav minister of internal affairs. Liu, head of the delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security, left Beijing on November 16 for a visit to the Federal Germany, Italy, Romania and Yugoslavia. He is going to return home on December 13.

Meets Council President

OW121705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc told visiting Chinese Security Minister Liu Fuzhi today that her country hopes to increase economic relations with China and deems such relations an important part of Yugoslavia's diplomatic policy.

The president expressed satisfaction with the smooth development of friendly cooperation between the two countries in the past few years and said it should be expanded to wider fields.

She asked Liu Fuzhi to convey her regards to Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The Chinese security minister and his delegation leave for home this evening after a week-long visit.

SUDANESE PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT, ACTIVITIES

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OWL31217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, said here today that the danger of war still exists in the world but that, generally speaking, the forces of peace are growing. He said, "the struggle for peace is arduous, but it promises hope of success."

He said this in a meeting with Sudanese President Numayri at the Great Hall of the People today.

On the international situation, Deng said that world problems could be summarized into two major ones, namely, the East-West question -- or the question of peace -- and the North-South question.

He said peace was beneficial to the people of the world, especially to the Third World. "War is closely linked with hegemonism. We should unite with all peace-loving countries and people in the world in the struggle against hegemonism," he added. He described the Third World as the main force in this struggle.

He said that the North-South question was a question of practical and immediate significance for the Third World countries, who first of all have to get rid of poverty. It would also be a question for the developed countries in their course of continuous development, he said.

There exist conditions for South-South cooperation, which in turn will promote North-South cooperation, Deng noted.

He said that the economic restructuring and the efforts to lower the average age of cadres were China's latest strategic policy decisions. He said, "Ours is a socialist country. The people's living standards will be raised along with every step of the country's development." "The current policies permit some people to become well-off first," he said, "but, this will not give rise to a new bourgeoisie and millionaires."

He told the Sudanese visitors that the series of policies formulated at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee six years ago had produced the desired results.

However, he said, China's current changes were still small. He envisaged that remarkable changes would take place 10 years or so, namely, by the end of this century, and that tremendous changes would take place in the first 30 or 50 years of the next century. "At that time, China will reach the level of the developed countries, he noted. He also said China would promote young people gradually to leading posts in the party and government.

Numayri said he appreciated China's changes resulting from reforms and felt glad about the achievements China had made in its reform work. He said that China was embarking on a genuine socialist road and that Sudan would also carry out economic restructuring. He paid tribute to China's efforts to handle relations with other countries by following the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Deng said that for many years Sino-Sudanese relations have been very good. Both China and the Sudan belong to the Third World, he said. "The two countries have virtually no disagreements on major international issues. This is the foundation for the two countries to develop bilateral friendly relations."

Deng expressed confidence that the relations between the two countries would certainly continue to develop. The meeting lasted over one hour.

Also present at the meeting were Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Rui Xingwen, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, as well as the principal members of president Numayri's entourage.

Lays Wreaths

OW120755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his wife laid a wreath at the Monument to People's Heroes at Tiananmen Square here this morning. The ribbon on the wreath reads: "Eternal glory to the people's heroes."

They were accompanied by Rui Xingwen, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and his wife.

Then the Sudanese guests went to the Memorial Hall of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and presented a wreath in front of Chairman Mao's statue and paid respects to his remains. Later President and Mme. Numayri and their party visited the Palace Museum.

Factory Visits; Ji Pengfei Fete

OW121824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Mrs. Numayri visited a paper mill and a building materials factory here this afternoon. Chinese Minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Rui Xingwen and his wife accompanied them on the visit.

The paper mill, a medium-sized one, is one of the 14 paper mills in the Chinese capital. Using scraps of timber as raw material, the mill is producing more than 7,000 tons of paper and 6,000 tons of pulp a year.

At the end of the president's visit to the mill, Director Liu Shunzhou presented to the president an Islamic book made with paper produced by the mill. Numayri spoke highly of the quality of the paper.

During his visit to the building materials factory, the president was briefed on the managerial and labor systems of the factory.

The president and his wife were entertained this evening at a dinner hosted by Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, who has accompanied the president during his first visit to China in 1970.

TIAN JIYUN ATTENDS MALIAN GOVERNMENT BANQUET

OW121415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Bamako, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Malian Government hosted a banquet in honor of visiting Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and his entourage at the Friendship Hotel in Bamako last evening.

Speaking at the banquet, Oumar Coulibaly, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of Malian People and minister of state for economy and planning, said: Mali and China, and their peoples, have established solid and friendly cooperative relations since Mali gained independence.

Over the years, these relations have further consolidated and developed in all fields. He spoke highly of the four principles of Sino-African cooperation put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang during his African tour. He said: The Malian people and government are glad to see that these guiding principles have materialized in Mali.

Commenting on international issues, he said: The Governments of China and Mali are concerned about maintaining and strengthening international peace and security, respecting the right to self-determination for all peoples, condemning Israel and South Africa, and denouncing the racists' military and economic aggression. In his speech at the banquet, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said: In recent years, under President Traore's leadership, the Malian Government has made unremitting efforts to seek a course of development that fits its national conditions, and has scored tremendous achievements. He lauded the Malian Government's nonaligned policy and its positive proposals in international affairs that have won Mali an international reputation.

Tian Jiyun said: China attaches importance to solidarity, friendship, as well as economic and technical exchanges and cooperation with the Third World countries. With a vast area and rich natural resources, the Third World countries have accumulated rich experience in economic construction. We should learn from and support each other to make up for each other's deficiencies and make common progress. With this as the main purpose of our visit to Africa, we are willing to join our friends in exploring ways of economic cooperation to facilitate common progress and open up new paths for South-South cooperation.

Commenting on Sino-Malian relations, Tian Jiyun expressed the belief that with joint efforts of both sides, the prospects for Sino-Malian friendly cooperation will be brighter.

Zhou Haiping, Chinese ambassador to Mali, attended the banquet on invitation. The banquet was brimming with a cordial and enthusiastic atmosphere throughout.

Assesses Visit; Departs

OW120741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Bamako, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun said today his visit to Mali is successful and the Governments of Mali and China have reached an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. He said this to the press at the Bamako International Airport before leaving for Liberia after his official visit to this country.

During his stay here, Tian had talks with Malian Minister of State for Economy and Planning Oumar Coulibaly. They reviewed Sino-Malian friendship and cooperation and explored new fields and forms for further economic and technical cooperation. They also exchanged views on major international issues and problems in Africa.

The Malian Government gave a state banquet in honour of the Chinese vice-premier on December 9. On the following day, Vice-Premier Tian entertained Malian officials headed by Malian Minister of State Oumar Coulibaly in a return banquet at the Chinese Embassy. On both occasions, Tian Jiyun and Oumar Coulibaly delivered speeches highly praising the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and wishing to further strengthen their economic and technical cooperation in the future.

Tian Jiyun left here for Liberia today on his last leg of African tour.

JIEFANGJUN BAO STRESSES NO RELAXING OF DISCIPLINE

HK130838 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 84 p 1

[12 December JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article: "Party Discipline Must Not Be 'Relaxed'"]

[Text] Comrade Chen Yun recently pointed out in a written comment: There can be no question of "relaxing" the principles of party spirit and party discipline. The Communist Party must at all times uphold party discipline. This is an important guiding idea for building party style and discipline in the new situation of carrying out reforms.

Why is it said that there can be a question of "relaxation" regarding enterprises, while there is no question of "relaxation" regarding party discipline? Because these are two different questions. "Relaxation" regarding enterprises means breaking through the conventions and frameworks hampering the development of the productive forces, and eradicating the defect of excessive power centralization in economic management, in order to bring into full play the enthusiasm, wisdom, and creativity of both mental and manual workers, invigorate the enterprises, and accelerate socialist economic development. Party discipline is an important guarantee for preserving party centralism and unity, for implementing the party line, principles, and policies, and carrying out the party's programs and tasks. Party organizations at all levels and party members must observe party discipline and refrain from violating it. Therefore, "relaxation" cannot be applied to party discipline, and relaxation as manifested in power delegation in business management cannot be applied to party discipline.

Seeing that "relaxation" is applied to enterprises, certain comrades think that party discipline should also be "relaxed." There is an important historical reason for the emergence of this misunderstanding, and that is, after 1957 the influence of erroneous "leftist" ideas in the party's guiding ideology regarded as "capitalist" all kinds of correct measures for invigorating the economy and developing commodity production, with the result that the problem of excessive centralization in the economic structure could not be solved over a long period of time, and the socialist economy that should have been flourishing with vigor lost its vitality to a very great extent. And all this was done at that time in order to implement the party's principles and policies, and this implementation was guaranteed by party discipline. Today, when the CPC Central Committee has decided to carry out all-round reform of the economic structure, delegate power to the enterprises, and "relax" things for them, these comrades misinterpret this to mean that since it is the policy that power be delegated to the enterprises and things be "relaxed" for them, then party discipline too should be slackened and "relaxed." We must understand that party policies are formulated by the CPC Central Committee in light of the situation and tasks. The specific contents of these policies might change with the times; however, the basic task of party discipline, being the norm of conduct for party organizations at all levels and party members, has been, is, and will continue to be to ensure the implementation of current party policies and the accomplishment of the party's general goal and task through concerted efforts.

At present, to resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies on reform means to observe party discipline, and to violate them means to violate party discipline. Laying down as a policy the delegation of powers to the enterprises and "relaxation" for them does not require any question of "relaxation" of party discipline, nor does such a question exist. It is essential to uphold iron party discipline at all times. There cannot be the slightest wavering on this principle.

Some people now hold: "Relaxing party discipline will hamper reforms and restrict economic invigoration." This viewpoint of setting party discipline against reform is also incorrect. Strictly enforcing party discipline will not hamper reforms; on the contrary, it is an important guarantee for the healthy development of reforms. Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out: Boldly criticizing unhealthy and erroneous tendencies in the course of reform is also one way of emancipating the mind. We must deal boldly with those who seriously violate party discipline. "If we fail to be strict over one matter, there will be a hundred instances of knowingly following the example of wrongdoers." While carrying out reform, enlivening the economy, and giving the enterprises "relaxation," we must lay still greater stress on the strict enforcement of party discipline. On the one hand, we must pay attention to preventing past policies from being used to restrict economic activities allowed by the existing policies. At the same time, we must struggle against acts in violation of the current party policies and the principles of party spirit. In accordance with the spirit of the "Circular on Correcting Unhealthy Trends That Have Emerged in the New Situation" recently issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, we must resolutely investigate and punish those who try to seek parochial or personal gains by abusing power by taking advantage of reform, thereby harming the interests of the state and the people, creating and increasing difficulties for the reforms, and even disrupting them. The more we seek to enliven the economy and the enterprises, the more must we pay attention to checking the erosion of capitalist ideology, the more must we pay attention to eliminating the decadent practice of using power for private purposes, and the more must we strengthen the building of party style and party discipline.

In the reform situation, strict enforcement of party discipline is of particular importance for preserving the high degree of centralism and unity in our Army and strengthening the building of the units. The Armed Forces also must carry out a whole series of reforms in order to implement the central principles on reform and speed up the modernization of the units. Ensuring the smooth progress of reform mainly depends on powerful and effective ideological and political work and meticulous organizational work, and it also depends on the guarantee provided by discipline. The major reforms in the Armed Forces must be carried out strictly in accordance with the unified arrangements and plans of the Central Military Commission, it is forbidden to (?go one's own way) [bu yun three characters illegible qi shi 0008 0336 0366 0057] or to take no action at all. In carrying out reform, there must be a strict concept of policies and discipline; it is imperative to subordinate oneself to the overall situation of national construction, and it is absolutely impermissible to become separated from this overall situation and still more impermissible to run counter to it. Only by strengthening education in discipline and guarding against and curbing serious violations of law and discipline that occur in the course of reform can we ensure that all the reforms in our Army will be smoothly carried out and that the party's fine work style will be inherited and carried forward in the course of reform.

When we stress that party discipline must not be "relaxed," we do not mean to repeat the previous "leftist" practice of meting out penalties. Instead we must uphold the principles of party spirit, keep clear heads, and correctly tackle in a discriminating way certain shortcomings, errors, and even deviations that crop up in the course of reform. We must boldly investigate, punish, or correct those who have really violated law and discipline. In cases of problems of understanding and mistakes in work, we must focus on absorbing the lessons, and must not mete out indiscriminate punishment. Reform is an exploratory and pioneering undertaking, in which many unexpected events will crop up, we must not jump to conclusions over things that we cannot see clearly or get an accurate grasp of for the time being, instead, we must conduct more investigation and study.

COMPANY MANAGER RIGHT IN CARRYING OUT REFORM

HK121259 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 84 p 1

[Report: "Wang Xuewen Leads Staff and Workers in Carrying Out Reforms"]

[Text] Wang Xuewen, party branch secretary and manager of Jinzhong Prefectural Forestry Products Agency of Shanxi Province, leads staff and workers in reforms. The agency, which had only 15 staff members and workers, earned a profit of 240,000 yuan in 2 and 1/2 years, and its economic results ranked first in the same trade of the province. An agency which did not have sufficient funds and equipment rapidly grew into a forestry products center which had a storehouse, complete equipment, and sufficient funds, and which could carry out active business.

However, Wang Xuewen was criticized and given a 1-year party disciplinary punishment by the Jinzhong Prefectural CPC Committee and the Jinzhong Disciplinary Inspection Commission on charges that he had "signed fake contracts and issued bonuses at random."

According to an investigation by a SHANXI RIBAO reporter, the criticism was inconsistent with the facts and there were no sufficient grounds for the punishment. Let us talk at the problem of "issuing bonuses at random." In 1982, the agency worked out "methods of rewards and punishments in economic responsibility," which stipulated: The agency's net income in 1982 should reach 43,000 yuan; if this target is overfulfilled, 30 percent will be deducted for the welfare and bonuses of the collective from the amount in excess of the target; and if this target is not fulfilled, everyone will have 1 month to six weeks salary deducted from their wages in the following year, depending on the amount which was not fulfilled. As a result of the implementation of the methods, the agency reaped a net income of 69,000 yuan. The agency asked the higher authorities for instructions three times, and the higher authorities agreed that the agency could issue a bonus of 960 yuan to everyone. How can we say that this was issuing bonuses at random? The so-called "signing fake contracts" was not a fact either.

The agency had some shortcomings in the course of reform. 1) Although the agency issued bonuses to its staff and workers according to the terms and conditions of contracts, because it failed to understand in an all-round way the meaning of "issuing bonuses without a ceiling or floor," the bonuses it issued in 1982 exceeded 21 months' total standard wages, thus violating the relevant policy. 2) Basic figures in a contract should be based on the average profits of the previous 2 years or a little higher, but basic figures in contracts signed by the agency were a little lower and irrational, and this should be amended.

Wang Xuewen said that if the bonuses issued to him were irrational, he would use them to pay his party membership dues or contribute them to schools, and that contracts would be amended if there were mistakes.

Commentator's Article

HK121301 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Do Not Demand Perfection From Reform"]

[Text] Wang Xuewen, party branch secretary and manager of Jinzhong Prefectural Forestry Products Agency of Shanxi Province, spent 2 years reforming the agency, which became an enterprise full of vigor. Marked achievements were made although there were some mistakes, which should be corrected. How should we look at the reform carried out by Wang Xuewen? Should we negate his achievements due to his errors? Or should we affirm and develop his achievements by helping him correct his errors?

Obviously, we should adopt the latter attitude. Only by distinguishing right from wrong and the major aspects from the minor ones, can we smoothly promote reform.

At present, various fronts, trades, and undertakings are in the course of reform. Reform is a complicated task of creating new things, and naturally, many new situations and new problems will emerge. Problems in reform should be meticulously investigated and studied in order to obtain experience, and methods to carry out reform should be worked out in a flexible manner according to specific conditions. Reform does not have a ready-made pattern; it will proceed in the course of probing. Reform cannot be completed in one move, and it is impossible to demand perfection from reform. In the course of reform, some units are doing well but others are doing wrong. This cannot be avoided and does not affect the overall situation. Various kinds of errors occurred in rural reform several years ago, and some comrades began to kick up a fuss about the errors. But we never wavered in our determination to develop the main aspects. We truthfully corrected our errors, gradually perfected the responsibility system, and promoted rural reform step by step.

Faced with the new situation of economic reform, management organs and leading cadres concerned should stand in the forefront of reform. They should adopt a practical, scientific, and analytical attitude toward new situations and new problems arising in reform. While handling problems in reform, it is necessary to differentiate between the problem of understanding and the problem of violating discipline, and to make a distinction between errors due to being inexperienced and indulgence in malpractice. The habit of abusing one's power for personal gain should be resolutely rectified and seriously dealt with. Work can be improved and perfected by giving guidance and correcting mistakes. Some people take a passive attitude toward or even resent reforms. They are accustomed to living a "quiet" life like a pond of stagnant water. They cannot bear the sight of others' enthusiasm, efforts, and contributions to reform. Once a mistake occurs, they will make a fuss about it. This is quite wrong. Some people "see red" when contractors earn 10,000 yuan or more, and when an opportunity presents itself, they will abuse their power to place difficulties before contractors or to extort money from them. This is against the law and discipline and is absolutely impermissible. We should enthusiastically support reform, develop the major aspects, and correct errors. We should not pour cold water on reform when some errors occur.

RAILWAY MINISTER ON CORRECTION OF 'MALPRACTICES'

OW130227 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Minister Chen Puru talked to reporters today on the Shijiazhuang Railway Subbureau's collection of miscellaneous expenses. Chen Puru said: JINGJI RIBAO recently carried three reports on Shijiazhuang Railway Subbureau's collection of miscellaneous expenses at will in the course of reforms. Such a collection of miscellaneous expenses has affected the state transportation plan. We sincerely welcome criticism by the press and we forthwith instructed the Beijing Railway Bureau to promptly make a complete investigation and correction of such malpractices. The reform of the railways must stay in line with the decision adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. In the course of reform, we must adhere to unified planning while making efforts to enliven the enterprises. However, we must make the following points clear in conducting railway reform:

1. It is imperative to ensure completion of the transportation plans for key state materials.

2. We must raise the consciousness on serving the nation and the people by the people's railways.
3. It is necessary to bring about an all-round improvement in transportation safety and efficiency.
4. It is important to improve the quality of the workers and staff on the railway front.

Minister Chen Puru said: All acts emerging in the course of the current reform which harm the interests of the state and the masses must be corrected through education or persuasion. In serious cases, they must be resolutely handled. All erroneous bad practices which involve the abuse of power, blackmail, extortion, and other illicit means must be resolutely rectified.

GOVERNMENTAL ROLE OF PEOPLE'S COMMUNES ENDING

HK110327 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Dec 84 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] People's communes are rapidly being phased out as governmental grass-roots units in China's rural areas. By the end of the year, more than 90,000 township governments will have been established throughout the country -- everywhere except in Tibet, where the change should be completed in the first half of next year, according to a senior official of the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

The establishment of townships to take over the governmental functions of townships [as published] began in 1982 in keeping with a decision of the fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress. It is regarded as one of the two most important economic reforms in rural areas. The other is the production responsibility system based on the principle of more gain for more work. People's communes, totalling about 54,000, were first introduced in 1958. They have been rural grass-roots units of power ever since, integrating governmental administration with economic management.

Integration, the official said, had weakened political and administrative functions of grassroots units, even though communes had at a certain stage contributed to rural economic progress. He said the stunning changes in rural areas in the past five years -- a result of flexible policies and the contract responsibility system in agricultural production -- had made commune administrations ill-suited to present production practices and harmful to further development of the rural economy.

The communes tried to control everything, ranging from Communist Party organizational matters to farming plans, but nothing was done effectively, the official said. Over-concentration of power naturally led to economic stagnation.

Communes will still exist in some places after the establishment of township governments, but only as independent economic units responsible for organizing production of local collectively-run enterprises.

The separation of political and economic functions has made it possible for Party township committees to concentrate on purely Party affairs, ensuring that the Party's policies are implemented, the official said. As a result, civil administration will become the township governments' responsibility, while farmers will make their own production and marketing decisions.

A township government usually consists of 10 persons holding office for three-year terms. They are mainly concerned with all-round planning of the local economy, taxes, markets, disaster relief, public security, welfare and health, culture, and education.

Of the one million township government employees, many are being chosen from among young and educated farmers who may go back to farming after three years if not re-elected. The official said the average age of township government heads is 35-40 -- four or five years younger than previous commune chairmen. More than half of them have received senior middle school education.

Though township governments have mushroomed across the country, the official stressed, it will take time for them to be perfected and for their administrators to change their work methods to suit the new economic situation in rural areas. There are also about 700,000 village committees throughout the country. These are self-management mass organizations.

RENMIN RIBAO LAUDS ZHU DE'S REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

HK110833 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Huang Hua and Chen Youqun: "Seek Truth From Facts, Go On Creating -- Studying Comrade Zhu De's Revolutionary Spirit of Starting From Reality"]

[Excerpts] We two worked as political secretaries with Comrade Zhu De separately in the 1940's and 1950's. The length of our service with him, added together, totaled 15-16 years. We met each other recently. And, when we recalled our memorable years with Comrade Zhu De, our experiences with him, what we knew about him, and his earnest teachings to us, we seemed to return to our happy youth. Here we would like to present our treasured memories to readers.

Comrade Zhu De had devoted himself to the building of a modern national defense army since the founding of the PRC. In his speech delivered at the national congress of combat heroes and model workers held in September 1950, he called for "building a modern national defense army which is really strong enough to repulse any offensive launched by any aggressor."

In the initial period of the war launched by the U.S. imperialists against Korea, Comrade Zhu De, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, gave a report on the progress of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea to senior cadres of the Chinese People's Volunteers, declaring that China would not ignore such aggression. He called on them to defend the motherland, back up China's friendly neighbor, concentrate fire on the enemy's vulnerable spots, give full play to the Army's fine tradition, fight side by side with the Korean People's Army, and strive to win victory in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea.

Following the development of the situation, Comrade Zhu De maintained that the mode of operations should be modified and new training programs should be drawn up to cater to the needs of modern warfare. At cadre meetings of various arms of the services, he repeatedly encouraged our fighters to make every effort to learn modern military science and technology and the modern technique of commanding the Army.

Comrade Zhu De showed great concern for the building of the Air Force, Navy, Armored Force, and other arms of the services. He issued several important directives and personally took part in the work more than once. He held that technology played a crucial role in modern warfare.

He also set high standards and strict requirements on the Army's logistics work, pointing out that logistics warfare, and that whether an army could win a battle half depended on the quality of its logistics work. All these were farsighted viewpoints based on realities.

Only when the people become rich can the nation turn out to be really strong. This was a consistent viewpoint of Comrade Zhu De. At the group discussion of central China delegates during the Lu Shan meeting held by the CPC Central Committee in 1959, Comrade Zhu De, referring in his speech to the current wrong tendency of trying to effect the transition to communism prematurely, suggested that peasants be allowed to engage in household sideline production as a means of getting rich. Today, while the party's policy of enriching the people is winning the people's support and achieving conspicuous results daily, we feel that these viewpoints which Comrade Zhu De put forth at that time are particularly admirable and felicitous.

We two had worked separately with Comrade Zhu De for more than 10 years. And we were deeply impressed by his utterly great revolutionary spirit and lofty morality. He set a good example in observing the party's discipline, and implementing the party's resolutions. He also set a good example in adhering to the principle of the party controlling the Army. He took the whole situation into consideration in every case. And, as an extremely broad-minded man, he never considered his own safety, interests, or fame. It is particularly admirable that Comrade Zhu De attached great importance to revolutionary practice. Hating empty talk, he proceeded in everything from the actual situation. He was open-minded enough to listen to opinions different from his own and adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts in studying and evaluating these opinions, while upholding correct principles. And, being brave in expressing his opinions, he always tried his best to reason with others on accepting his viewpoints and never acted peremptorily. He always taught others by his own example rather than by precept, practiced what he advocated, tried to do more and speak less, or even to do rather than speak. He never put himself forward. In addition, Comrade Zhu De showed great concern for cadres, fighters, and the masses of people, treated them equally with both understanding and feeling, and he always tried to act as a modest servant of the people. Thus he won the heartfelt respect and love of the cadres, fighters, and people. Comrade Zhu De had a great personality. He was modest, prudent, courageous, steadfast, and coolheaded. He had a high sense of discipline and was broadminded, far-sighted, amiable, and easy of approach. With an ability to handle any complicated circumstances, he was never dizzy with success nor discouraged by failure. In March 1976, when the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique ran amuck, Comrade Zhu De, at the advanced age of 90, wrote on a scroll the slogan of "Carry revolution through to the end" to inspire his contemporaries and the younger generations with courage and show his indignation and contempt for the "gang of four." During his whole life, Comrade Zhu De never showed off his merits and seniority nor claimed privilege despite his high position. His great image as a noble-minded, strong, kind, honest, and sincere man will remain immortal forever in the memory of hundreds of millions of people.

SYMPOSIUM MAKES APPRAISAL OF ZUO ZONGTANG

HK121003 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 84 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by Wang Xiang: "First National Symposium on Historical Appraisal of Zuo Zongtang"]

[Text] From 13 to 16 November, the History Department of Suzhou University and the historical institute of Jiangsu Province jointly sponsored the first national symposium on the historical appraisal of Zuo Zongtang.

More than 70 experts, scholars, and young history researchers carried out thoroughgoing and concrete analyses and discussions on the sequence of development of Zuo Zongtang's ideas, his suppression of peasant rebellions, Zuo and the Westernization movement, his recovery and construction of Xinjiang, his role in the Sino-French war, and so on.

As for the general appraisal of Zuo Zongtang, the comrades unanimously agreed that Zuo Zongtang was a very important but complex personage in China's modern history. In Zuo Zongtang's life, there were three key questions: The first was his suppression of peasant rebellions, the second was his initiation of modern industry, and the third was his armed recovery of Xinjiang. The first question was a move against the historical trend, and so it was his error, but the other two questions conformed to the trend of the times and the long-term interests of the nation and the country, and thus were his achievements. Making a comparison, in his life, Zuo Zongtang's achievements outweigh his errors, so, on the whole, he was a historical personage who deserved approbation. Zuo Zongtang was different in principle from Zeng Guofan and Li Hongzhang. It was improper to mention them in the same breath. Most of the comrades thought that Zuo Zongtang firmly advocated war in the Sino-British Opium Wars. He flew his own colors in the Westernization movement. In the Xinjiang crisis, he resolutely led his army to the western frontier and recovered Xinjiang, which today constitutes about one-sixth of our country's territory. He assumed a strong attitude in the dispute between China and Russia over the question of the Yili He and launched strong resistance in the Sino-French war. The recovery of Xinjiang and the Zhennanguan military triumph in the Sino-French war were the only two great triumphs in China's modern history and these two great triumphs could not be separated from Zuo Zongtang. Zuo Zongtang's name should be engraved on the monument of the Chinese people's struggle against aggression and their struggle to defend their motherland. There were also a few comrades who thought that Zuo Zongtang spent most of his lifetime suppressing peasant rebellions. In the late period of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, he agreed "to borrow armed forces to suppress," so letting Zuo Zongtang wear the beautiful crown of a patriot requires further discussion.

Discussing Zuo Zongtang and the Westernization movement, more comrades thought that the Westernization movement, in which Zuo Zongtang was involved, should be affirmed: First, Zuo Zongtang's motive for starting the Westernization movement included doing something to resist foreign aggression, such as the guns produced by the Lanzhou Machinery Bureau, which were largely used to wipe out Ahgubai [7093 0657 2672], and recover Xinjiang; second, the enterprises sponsored by Zuo Zongtang had the spirit of acting independently, especially the Fuzhou Marine Bureau, which fostered a generation of technological backbone forces and naval officers of his own country; third, in his late years, Zuo Zongtang advocated "commercially established" enterprises, propped up private capital, and also supported sponsoring the Xuzhou Liguozhe coal mine, all of which were visible proof. Some comrades expressed doubt over this, thinking that: First, the nature of Zuo Zongtang's advocacy of "commercially established" enterprises was still bureaucratic control, and the profits and power were not passed downward, second, the real purpose of Zuo Zongtang's advocacy of "richness far outweighs non-richness" was to strengthen the small-scale peasant economy; third, Zuo Zongtang did not pay attention to learning from the West, but stuck to the feudal Confucian school of idealist philosophy of the Song and Ming Dynasties. As far as the appraisal of the whole Westernization movement was concerned, two kinds of views were formed: Some people argued for not belittling the historical position of the Westernization movement, thinking that by its nature the Westernization movement was the pioneer of the development of modern industry in China. At that time, the special historical conditions of China determined that China would surely follow this uneven road, otherwise there could not have been the birth and development of modern national industry in China in the later period.

The leaders of the Westernization movement should be specifically analyzed and viewed in different ways. Among them, Zuo Zongtang, at least, was a patriot. Others thought that the leading light of the Westernization movement was Li Hongzhang, not Zuo Zongtang. Li Hongzhang compromised with foreign countries, lacked an independent spirit in establishing enterprises, and suppressed private capital. So although Zuo Zongtang's advocacy of establishing Western-type enterprises was patriotic and progressive, which should also be affirmed, more grounds are still needed to affirm the whole Westernization movement. However, no matter what opinions they held, all the comrades agreed that the breakthrough in the appraisal of Zuo Zongtang had great significance in further studying the history of the Westernization movement and further studying China's modern history.

As for the sequence of development of Zuo Zongtang's ideas, more comrades thought that Zuo Zongtang's progressive role in the development of social history and his great contributions to the country and the nation could not be separated from education in and nurturing by the excellent culture of the Chinese nation he had received. The traditional culture had some dross, but more quintessence. All the spiritual nutriment bred in Zuo Zongtang his patriotic feelings and the ideas "to learn the enemy's tricks and do likewise to the enemy" and "to maintain national order and fight against the foreigners." Zuo Zongtang inherited the ideas of Gong Zizhen, Lin Zexu, Wei Yuan, and so on, and belonged to the reformists of the landlord class whose mental characteristic was "love the country and be loyal to the emperor"; while Li Hongzhang and Zeng Guofan were followers of the Confucian school of idealist philosophy of the Song and Ming Dynasties, whose mental characteristic was "be loyal to the emperor, but do not love the country." One or two comrades expressed different opinions on this, thinking that Zuo Zongtang's mind was not like that of Gong, Lin, and Wei, who strongly favored the reform of feudalism, but was like that of Zeng Guofan, who advocated the strengthening of feudal rule, and so he should be referred to as a right-wing representative of the Confucian school of idealist philosophy of the Song and Ming Dynasties of the landlord class. Some comrades also pointed out: Zuo Zongtang was cruel and evil and killed people like flies while suppressing the peasant rebellions. His cruelty and mercilessness toward the peasants and his firm loyalty to the feudal dynasty could only prove that he had absorbed the dross in traditional culture.

The symposium also held beneficial exploratory discussion on whether Zuo Zongtang was "pro-French" and a "warlord" or not, on Zuo Zongtang's management and construction in Xinjiang, on Zuo Zongtang's policy toward national minorities and his policy toward religion, on Zuo Zongtang's military and educational ideas, on some personages in the northwest Hui rebellion, and on the nature of the regime. As a result, the comrades reached unanimous or near-unanimous views.

NONFERROUS METALS SOCIETY INAUGURATED 12 DEC

OW122356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- China will import 10 new major technologies for developing its nonferrous metals industry, according to Huang Jichun, acting general manager of the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation (Cnmic).

Huang told the inaugural meeting of the Chinese Society of Nonferrous Metals here today that the country was currently capable of producing or recovering 64 nonferrous metals. Its output ranked sixth in the world, he added.

According to its Constitution, the society will establish friendly ties with foreign academic organizations and scientists. Overseas scholars and experts are also welcome to join.

The society is aimed at promoting the technical advancement of China's nonferrous metals industry by arranging domestic or international academic exchanges. It will provide technical consulting services for the country's nonferrous metal corporations and enterprises, and help spread technical know-how by publishing journals and books and running training courses.

Qiu Chunfu, chairman of the board of directors of Cnmic, was elected president of the society. State Councillor Fang Yi was named honorary president.

China's nonferrous metals industry employs over 1.2 million people, including 120,000 scientific and technical personnel.

Fang Yi Addresses Meeting

OW130113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 12 Dec 84

[By reporter Gu Honghong]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- To respect knowledge and talented people, it is necessary to acknowledge the value of the products of knowledge and be able to perceive that they can be turned into productive forces. Fang Yi, state councillor and honorary president of the China Nonferrous Metals Society, emphatically pointed this out in his speech delivered at the inaugural meeting of the China Nonferrous Metals Society on 11 December.

Fang Yi made a long impromptu speech at the society's inaugural meeting on respect for knowledge and talented people and the discovery of talented people. He said: Whether or not we can do our job well depends on whether or not we have talented people. During the 10 chaotic years, we had gone to such extremes in showing contempt for knowledge that even now we cannot claim to say that we have completely solved this issue. Henceforth, if we want to do our job well, we must discover and train a large number of talented people. This is an important task facing the cadres at all levels. It is particularly important to pay attention to training middle-aged and young talents who are knowledgeable and can do practical work.

Fang Yi also pointed out: China has a large number of outstanding people who are knowledgeable. It is not only one or two, but the number runs to thousands or tens of thousands. We must be good at discovering and using these talented people. To use talented people does not necessarily mean to make them become managers or directors. The most important thing is to bring into play their expertise.

Fang Yi stressed: For a fairly long time in China, an erroneous notion has existed that only tangible products have value, and that intangible products, particularly the products of knowledge, possess no value. We must be able to perceive that the products of knowledge can be turned into a productive force, and can be of great and practical value. Henceforth, we must generously award the inventors. We must not practice egalitarianism in issuing awards but must draw up regulations by the state on awards for chief inventors.

Fang Yi expressed the hope that, after inauguration, the Nonferrous Metals Society would make efforts in training and discovering talented people so that tens of thousands of major and minor inventors will emerge on the nonferrous metals industrial front.

Qiu Chunfu, chairman of the board of directors of the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation, pointed out in his speech: The chief role of the China Nonferrous Metals Society is to gather together knowledge and talented people so that they can effectively serve the development of the nonferrous metals industry.

Examined by competent State Council departments and approved by the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, the officially inaugurated China Nonferrous Metals Society on 11 December became the first academic mass organization of China's nonferrous metals industry. In the future, the society will monitor the trends of the nonferrous metals industry at home and abroad and promote the technical advancement of China's nonferrous metals industry by arranging domestic or international academic exchanges.

The Nonferrous Metals Society held a council meeting on 12 December and elected Qiu Chunfu, Lin Zesheng, and 8 other comrades as president and vice presidents of the society.

LEADERS PRESENT PRIZES TO BLIND MUSICIANS

OW130135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 12 Dec 84

[By reporter Chen Yan]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- Results of the national blind people's music recording contest, the largest such competition held since the founding of the PRC, were released today. A total of 81 outstanding programs of instrumental and vocal performances received awards.

Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, relayed the warmest greetings and highest tribute from all comrades of the Propaganda Department to the blind winners. He also extended his best regards to the blind and the deaf-mute throughout the country. Deng Liqun as well as Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs; Ding Qiao, vice minister of culture; and Xie Wenqing, vice minister of radio and television, presented prizes to winners of first-class awards.

NATIONAL MEETING OF BLIND, DEAF-MUTES ENDS

OW122354 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs and honorary chairman of the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes, pointed out today at the closing ceremony of the fourth national meeting of representatives of the blind and deaf-mutes that serving the blind and deaf-mutes is a noble enterprise and those who dedicate themselves to this work are noble people shouldering heavy responsibilities. Their work and dedication should be respected by all.

Cui Naifu pointed out that as the national economy improves, the state and society will give more and more assistance to the blind and deaf-mutes. He hoped that the association's work will be carried out in a more solid and lively way in accordance with the actual conditions and needs of the blind and deaf-mutes. The association should do more good turns and solid work and make itself an organization which serves the interests of the blind and deaf-mutes. He said that after this meeting if all local associations will do one good thing a year, we can expect to hear more good news at the next meeting.

Teng Weimin, vice chairman of the association and himself a blind man, said in his closing speech that the blind and deaf-mutes should give fuller play to their intelligence and wisdom and contribute more to society. The new regulations of the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes were adopted at the closing ceremony.

FORMER SECRETARY OF DR SUN YAT-SEN DIES

OW111430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Guangzhou, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- Mr Li Luchao, former English-speaking secretary of Dr Sun Yat-sen and vice chairman of the Counselors Office under the Guangzhou City People's Government, died of illness in Guangzhou on 5 December. He was 96 years old. Personalities from various circles in Guangzhou held a memorial service at the funeral parlor this afternoon.

A native of Zhengshan City in Guangdong Province, Mr Li Luchao joined the Tong Meng Hui in his youth under the influence of Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary thoughts. Determined to serve his country and people, he propagated the revolution in overseas Chinese communities and raised funds for the cause. After the Revolution of 1911, Mr Li Luchao was appointed director of the Bureau of Finance under the Guangzhou Municipal Affairs Department, member of the Guangdong Provincial Government, director of the Bureau of Railways in Hong Kong and Kowloon, and director of the Department of Industry under the Guangdong Provincial Government. He also took part in the world-shaking Guangzhou-Hong Kong general strike. Soong Ching Ling wrote a letter in praise of his spirit of serving the country and the people. In early 1950, Mr Li Luchao settled in Hong Kong. In 1969, he went to the United States to receive medical treatment for tongue cancer. In 1970, he went to Trinidad and Tobago to recuperate. While abroad, he always kept in mind the reunification of the motherland and national revival. Although he was over 90 years old, he decided to resettle in his homeland, so he returned for good to Guangzhou City in November of this year.

Over 500 people including responsible persons of the departments concerned of Guangdong Province, Guangzhou City, and Zhongshan City, as well as Mr Li Luchao's local and overseas relatives and friends, participated in the memorial service.

The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and the Counselors Office under the State Council cabled their condolences. The CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, and the Counselors Office under the State Council, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and the units concerned of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City sent wreaths to the service.

STATE COUNCIL COMRADE VISITS GUANGDONG PORT

OW120544 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0035 GMT 12 Dec 84

[By reporters Yang Chunnan and Yuan Xun]

[Text] Guangzhou, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- Zhongshan Harbor, a new port to be opened to the outside world, has begun to take shape after 8 months of construction. During a recent visit to Zhongshan Harbor, a leading comrade of the State Council praised its speedy construction.

Located at the mouth of Zhujiang, Zhongshan Harbor was originally a small port called Hengmen. In May this year, the State Council approved the harbor's opening to the outside world. Only 53 nautical miles from Hong Kong, 51 nautical miles from Macao, and 17 km from Zhongshan City, Zhongshan Harbor can serve as a convenient shipping link between China's major coastal ports.

The planned total harbor area is 42 square km including a freight shipping operation area; an industrial processing area; a cultural, scientific research, and residential area; and a tourist area. Currently, all basic facilities, including freight handling docks for 5,000-dun and 3,000-dun class freighters, over 2,000 square meters of warehouses, and a 7,000-square-meter stacking area, have been completed. Sixteen large buildings, including a joint customs inspection building, a port operation office, a passenger terminal, a combined service station, and other facilities needed for an open port, already tower over the harbor area and are being fitted for occupancy. Construction of a 40-meter wide harbor highway and a 32-meter wide harbor entrance highway is being stepped up.

HU QILI INSPECTS EDUCATION IN 4 PROVINCES

OW130203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- From late November to early December, Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, visited Anhui, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, and Guangdong to investigate and study the question of educational reform. He joined local party and government responsible comrades as well as educators in exploring guiding thoughts, approaches, measures, and methods for educational reform, and exchanged opinions with them.

Accompanying Comrade Hu Qili on this investigation and study tour were Ai Zhisheng, deputy secretary general of the State Council, and Zhang Wensong and Peng Peiyun, vice ministers of education.

Comrade Hu Qili visited more than 20 universities and secondary and primary schools in urban, rural, and remote mountainous areas. He inspected the teaching facilities, students' dormitories, and mess halls, and had cordial talks with teachers and students in these schools. He also held more than 20 fact-finding and discussion meetings with leading comrades of the four provinces, responsible persons of the educational departments, as well as teachers and students.

At discussion meetings and during his visits, Comrade Hu Qili extended comfort and expressed his gratitude to all educators -- secondary and primary teachers in particular -- and heard their opinions and suggestions on educational reform. Hu Qili said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently incisively pointed out that, in short, Article 9, the most important of the 10 articles contained in the Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure, is about "respecting knowledge and talented personnel." To speed up the training of talented personnel, the central authorities, after conducting investigations and studies and listening to opinions from all quarters, will hold special discussions on the question of educational reform, and will adopt decisions accordingly.

Comrade Hu Qili visited Jingfeng primary school in Heshi Township, Taihe County, in the vicinity of the Jinggang Shan. He kindly inquired about the work and the living conditions of six teachers not government-subsidized and two government-subsidized teachers of the school, and showed respect for their hard work in popularizing primary education under difficult situations. He also posed with them for photos. He told the teachers: "It's been tough on you. In the Jinggang Shan area, the birthplace of the revolution, you have devoted all your youthful years to educating the children of the old revolutionary base area. The party and the people will never forget you." He also said: Despite efforts of the party organizations and people's governments at all levels to promote educational undertakings, on the whole, facilities in secondary and primary schools have been rather crude, and the social status of teachers in these schools has been rather low. In the future, we shall take more effective measures and mobilize the whole society to ensure the success of general education and other types of education, improve teachers' social status and treatment, and gradually reach a stage described by Comrade Chen Yun where teaching is truly one of the most respected and admired professions in the society.

Comrade Hu Qili visited a commercial school and a school of Chinese medicine in Wuhu City, Anhui, as well as the Jingling Vocational University and a vocational senior high school in Nanjing. He showed warm concern for speeding up the development of vocational and technical education. The Jingling Vocational University in Nanjing has built few school buildings and has few full-time teachers and little logistics support. Mainly by tapping the potentials of the teachers, engineers, and technicians of the colleges and universities and the scientific research units and production departments in Nanjing, the university managed to establish 29 specialities, including Chinese language, archives, industrial economic management, scientific and technical information, microcomputer applications, environmental protection, food industry, public hygiene, and auditing specialities. It has trained many talented personnel needed by society. This method has come to be called the "residual heat collector" approach. When he was briefed on this during his visit to the university, Comrade Hu Qili expressed his appreciation and considered this a new approach for operating schools. He said: Talented personnel and funds have been wasted due to the irrational educational structure and the disproportionate number of graduates of universities, special institutes, and secondary vocational schools. This requires readjustment and reform. In light of the need of economic construction and social development, it is necessary to speed up the development of different types of vocational and technical schools at different levels and with different requirements. This will help change the situation where "a thousand-man troop is storming across a single-log bridge" and check the formalistic tendency of going solely after educational qualifications and graduation certificates.

During his inspection of the four provinces, Comrade Hu Qili also focused his attention on how the colleges and universities carry out reform. He affirmed and supported the reform experiences of some colleges that tap their potential by sponsoring joint universities (for self-financed, nonresidential students not guaranteed job assignments), that conduct training programs for other units, that run the school well by closely integrating teaching and scientific research with production, and that institute a contract system for logistic departments to gradually achieve socialization. He also encouraged colleges and universities to boldly explore new approaches in reform in order to attain the goal of "turning out talented personnel in greater numbers, at faster speeds, and with better quality."

Teachers and students of the schools visited by Comrade Hu Qili and his party responded enthusiastically. Now they have greater confidence and courage in making educational reform a success.

SONG RENQIONG, OTHERS BID FAN RUSHENG FAREWELL

OW130337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- The ash-laying ceremony for Comrade Fan Rusheng, former secretary of Tianjin and Beijing Municipal CPC Committees, was held at Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing this afternoon. Retired veteran cadre Comrade Fan Rusheng died of illness in Taiyuan on 20 November 1984, at the age of 70.

Peng Zhen, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Xiao Ke, Huang Huoqing, Huang Kecheng, Wang Heshou and Yang Chengqu sent wreaths.

The CPC Central Committee General Office, the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government, the Dingxiang County CPC Committee and County Government, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and Municipal Government, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and Municipal Government, and the Organization Department under the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee also sent wreaths.

Song Renqiong, Bo Yibo, Liu Lantao, Duan Junyi, Cheng Zihua, Zheng Tianxiang, Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Zhao Pengfei, Jiao Ruoyu, Liu Daosheng, Jia Chunwang and Jin Jian, responsible persons of concerned quarters, and Comrade Fan's friends attended the ceremony and sent wreaths.

LI PENG LAYS FOUNDATION STONE FOR BUILDING

OW101218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng laid the foundation stone for the National Patent Office main building here this morning. The building will have a 25 story tower, with a total floor space of 35,000 square meters. Facilities will include a computer center and a training center for patent workers. It is scheduled for completion at the end of 1987.

At present, the Patent Office has 730 workers including nearly 200 patent examiners. The patent law of the People's Republic of China will be implemented beginning April 1, 1985.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0921 GMT on 10 December in a similar report adds: Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, was also present at the ceremony]

WANG BINGQIAN ON FINANCIAL WORK REFORM

OW130614 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0902 GMT 12 Dec 84

[By reporter Tian Chuan]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- Financial workers throughout the country should change old habitual practices step by step and try to clear the way for and serve the needs of the vigorously developing new situation by complying with the spirit of the instructions that the CPC Central Committee has issued on financial work. They should learn and master the proper methods of financial management, including how to raise, accumulate, and apply financial resources, and ensure that the financial departments function as part of the operations and management departments of the state. This was proposed by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, at today's closing ceremony of the national financial work conference.

The national financial work conference opened on 22 November in Beijing. At the conference, representatives discussed a plan for restructuring the financial system and the new situations and problems in the course of implementing the second-stage reform aimed at replacing profit delivery with tax payment.

Wang Bingqian said: This year our economic situation has been very good all along. In implementing the budget, we have strenuously grasped the work of reducing losses, increasing profits, accumulating funds, strengthening taxation, controlling capital construction, and supporting technological transformation. The work done to fulfill the national financial revenue and expenditure plan is better than expected. Revenue has surpassed last year's by a rather big margin, thus providing a guarantee for meeting the needs of various production and construction programs.

As in the past, a basic balance has been maintained between revenue and expenditure. Referring to next year's financial work, Wang Bingqian stressed three points:

First, it is necessary to learn and master new methods of financial management, overcome the lopsidedness of considering the financial question by isolating it from other questions, and uphold a correct economic viewpoint. To support and promote economic development, Wang Bingqian said: The question is not just to give money: More importantly, it is necessary to study and formulate a correct financial policy and reasonable rules and regulations, to give full play to the role of such economic levers as financial work, taxation, and credit loans, and to encourage the advanced, stimulate the backward, and bring the initiative of all departments into full play so that our internal potentials may be tapped and our money used in a proper and active way. If money is actively used, it can create more wealth. Allowing money to lie idle is a waste. For this reason, the financial departments should not only properly and actively use the funds directly under their control but should also make full use of extra-budgetary funds and vigorously utilize money available in society to meet the needs of economic construction.

Second, continued efforts should be made to boost revenue and cut expenditure in order to ensure a basic financial balance next year. In this regard, Wang Bingqian said: Fulfilling next year's financial revenue and expenditure plan and achieving a basic financial balance is a significant prerequisite for ensuring smooth progress in reforming the economic structure and developing an excellent situation. Financial and related departments at all levels must adopt effective measures to firmly grasp this work well. They must, on the one hand, strictly control and cut expenditure and ensure that money invested is predominantly used for the technological transformation, renovation, and expansion of existing enterprises. At the same time, they must pay great attention to the effectiveness of investment and try to achieve the goals of minimum investment, the shortest time between investment and return, and the quickest investment results.

Third, it is imperative to keep to the principle of combining leniency and strictness in doing a good job of reforming the financial and taxation systems. The focus of financial reform next year is to make a success of the second-stage work of replacing profit delivery with tax payment and the restructuring of the financial system. Both are important parts of our economic structural reform. They embody not only the spirit of streamlining administration, instituting decentralization, and enlivening the economy but also the principle of combining leniency and strictness.

DENG WRITES INSCRIPTION, GUANGXI'S QIAO SPEAKS

OW120219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 11 Dec 84

[By reporter Su Yongqin]

[Text] Nanning, 11 December (XINHUA) -- The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and People's Government hold a ceremony in Nanhu Park, Nanning City, today to mark the 55th anniversary of the Baise and Longzhou uprisings and unveil the statues of martyrs Li Mingrui and Wei Baqun. Over 500 persons attended the ceremony including veteran comrades of the former 7th and 8th Red Army from various parts of the nation; veteran cadres who formerly engaged in revolutionary activities in Guangxi; native Guangxi cadres, scholars and experts who made outstanding contributions to the revolution; and foreign guests.

An inscription, "In commemoration of Comrades Li Mingrui, Wei Baqun, and other revolutionary martyrs of the Baise uprising, eternal glory," written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping was engraved on the marble base of the statues.

Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee, spoke at the ceremony. He said the Baise and Longzhou uprisings occupy an important position in the history of the new democratic revolution led by the CPC; it was a great joint revolutionary campaign of workers, peasants, soldiers, and intellectuals. This is because during the Baise and Longzhou uprisings, a correct nationalities policy was implemented in building up a revolutionary base to unite all people of Zhuang, Han, and Yao nationality people in a common struggle. They provided the party with valuable experiences in nationalities work.

PENG ZHEN WRITES NAME FOR MEMORIAL PAVILION

OW090854 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 8 Dec 84

[By reporters Huang Wei and Sun Shu]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- More than 300 veterans of the December 9th Movement and student representatives of institutions of higher learning in Beijing held a foundation stone laying ceremony for a memorial pavilion to the movement at Xiangshan's Yingtaogou in the western suburb of the capital today.

The memorial pavilion, designed by Song Xiaosong and Li Changsheng, students of the Beijing Polytechnic University Architecture Department, is to be built with money donated by participants in the December 9th Movement and college and middle school students across the country. Engraved on the pavilion will be these words written by Comrade Peng Zhen: "December 9th Movement Memorial Pavilion."

In his speech at today's ceremony, Liu Daosheng, representative of participants in the December 9th Movement and chairman of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, hoped that young people would live up to the expectations of the older generation, regard the construction of the country as their own duty, and contribute to the great cause of the four modernizations. More than 20 veterans of the movement, including Kang Shien, Li Wei, Niu Yinguan, Lu Cui, Shi Lide, Liu Yuzhu, and Wei Junyi, as well as Deputy Secretary Jin Jian of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and responsible persons of departments concerned laid the foundations for the pavilion with spades. Following the ceremony, some veterans of the movement and student representatives held a forum to mark the 49th anniversary of the movement.

The Beijing and Tianjin Municipal CYL Committees today also sponsored a lecture at Beijing University to observe the 49th anniversary of the movement.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN STUDENTS TO DOUBLE BY 1990

OW111148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- China will double its admission of foreign students for regular courses by 1990, bringing the number to about 5,000 from the current 2,500, said Chinese Minister of Education He Dongchang here today. Speaking at the opening meeting of a 10-day national conference on the admittance of foreign students, he said the number of foreign students for short-term studies will increase to 6,000 in 1990, as against 4,000 this year. In the past 35 years, China has received 15,000 foreign students, and another 13,000 have taken short-term courses since 1978, he added. He urged governments of various levels and host organizations to strengthen their efforts to this end.

He Dongchang said China would open more universities, colleges and technical secondary schools to meet the growing applications by foreign students, and at the same time, courses and specialities such as medical science, textiles, vehicle making, machinery, radio, agriculture and water conservation would be opened for students coming from Third World countries.

The education minister said China would make an active response to the reception of postgraduates and students for advanced courses for the purpose of providing opportunities to those students who had already returned home after their studies in China and want to take postgraduate and advanced courses here. He said academic degrees awarded in the future would bear such titles as physician, engineer and agronomist. This measure would better help undergraduates find jobs in their own countries.

In order to promote specialized teaching and raise the quality of teaching, He Dongchang called for better implementation of pre-school courses. This would guarantee that students would have a better grasp of elementary Chinese, mathematics, science and chemistry, he added.

Besides the Beijing Institute of Languages, several teachers' colleges are expected to extend their functions by providing Chinese language teaching for foreign students. He Dongchang asked the departments concerned to show more care for foreign students and respect their customs.

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SET UP

OW071616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The Environmental Protection Bureau under the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection has been elevated in status to that of State Bureau in accordance with a recent State Council decision.

The New State Bureau, which will operate under the ministry like its predecessor, is responsible for planning, coordinating and supervising over the nation's protection endeavor. Concurrently it serves as the Office of the State Council Commission of Environmental Protection.

PLA HOLDS AMATEUR THEATRICAL FESTIVAL IN BEIJING

OW110627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1653 GMT 10 Dec 84

[By reporter Wu Kulu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The prize-awarding meeting for the 1984 all-Army amateur theatrical festival was held in Beijing today.

Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department, said at the meeting: With a higher educational level and improved living standards in the Army, the commanders and fighters have more pressing and higher demands for spiritual and cultural life. We should see a growing trend of the whole society for seeking a civilized and healthy lifestyle and for continuing to forge ahead, and should do a good job in Army cultural work during the reform. The theatrical festival was sponsored by the Cultural Department of the General Political Department.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASE 13.1 PERCENT

OV081240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- China's industrial output by the end of November was worth at 632.5 billion yuan -- 13.1 percent up on the same period of last year, the State Statistical Bureau announced today.

Heavy industry registered an increase of 13.5 percent while light industry witnessed a 12.7 percent rise. Of 100 major industrial products calculated by the bureau, 66 have already met their annual quotas.

During the period, China produced 695.57 million tons of coal, 104.5 million tons of crude oil and 340.5 billion kWh of electricity, representing increases of 9.9, 7.9 and 7.1 percent respectively. The annual targets for steel, rolled steel, pig iron and iron ore as well as 10 non-ferrous metals have been overfulfilled ahead of schedule. Steel output came to 39.89 million tons by the end of November.

In the first eleven months of this year, output of such durable consumer goods as TV sets, tape recorders, refrigerators, household washing machines and electric fans went up between 50 percent and 170 percent. Over 1.1 million color TV sets were turned out in the period.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT RISES 8 PERCENT IN 1984

OW111158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Up to date, China produced 108.12 million tons of crude oil, eight percent more than that for the same 1983 period, hitting an all-time high, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry announced here today. This also means that China fulfilled this year's crude oil production plan 20 days ahead of time. The planned target for this year was 108 million tons.

Many oilfields over-fulfilled their production targets for this year, the ministry said, adding that Shengli oilfield in east China's Shandong Province, the country's second largest oil producer, had so far pumped out more than 21.5 million tons, a 24 percent increase over the same 1983 period.

China's year-end crude oil output may top 110 million tons, the ministry predicted.

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HUANG HUANG MEETS OUTSTANDING ANHUI PROCURATORS

OW120925 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and advanced workers in procuratorial departments was held in Hefei from 8 to 10 December. It was the first grand gathering of outstanding procuratorial workers since procuratorial organs were restored in Anhui. Attending the meeting were 150 representatives of advanced collectives and advanced workers in procuratorial organs at various levels in the province.

During the meeting, Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, called on the representatives to the meeting. Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, attended the closing ceremony and presented certificates and awards to the advanced collectives and advanced workers. Su Hua, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the opening of the meeting. Chief Procurator Zhao Baoxing and Deputy Chief Procurators (Liu Sheng) and (Wang Wenzhe) of the provincial People's Procuratorate spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held: Since procuratorial organs were restored in 1978, the procuratorates at various levels in Anhui have, under the leadership of the CPC committees, adhered to the four fundamental principles, resolutely carried out the party's line, principles, and policies, as well as state laws, and conscientiously performed their duties as law-enforcing organs. In the struggle to strike at criminal activities, the procuratorial organs at various levels steadfastly implemented the CPC Central Committee's important strategic policy decision and principle of meting out severe and prompt punishment according to law, thereby duly punishing a large number of serious criminals in good time. In the struggle to clamp down on serious economic crimes, the procuratorial organs at various levels investigated and handled a number of major economic criminal cases. Moreover, they also scored achievements in discipline inspection, inspection of prisons and reformatories, and the work of receiving letters and visits from the people. Inspired by the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, an upsurge of studying the decision of the CPC Central Committee of reform of the economic structure and carrying out comprehensive reform of the economic structure, with the focus on the urban economy, has been whipped up in cities and towns throughout the province. In order to smoothly carry out economic structural reform and economic construction, we need a political situation characterized by stability and unity as well as healthy social practices. The procurates at various levels and all procuratorial cadres and policemen should adapt themselves to the development of the situation and outstandingly perform the glorious but arduous task entrusted to them by the party and the government by protecting and promoting the smooth progress of economic structural reform and economic construction. The meeting elected 10 advanced collectives and advanced workers to attend a national meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and advanced workers in procuratorial departments.

FUJIAN DEVELOPS SPECIALIZED, OTHER HOUSEHOLDS

OW120645 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] There has been a new development in the two kinds of households and one kind of establishment in the vast rural areas of this province since the beginning of this year, according to a report by correspondent Cao Degan. As of the end of November, the number of specialized households, key households, and other peasant households who joined the joint economic establishments in the province's countryside totaled more than 1.03 million, or 22.7 percent of the grand total of peasant households in Fujian. This figure tops that at the end of last year by 37.6 percent.

The newly emerging specialized households, key households, and joint economic establishments have the following three salient features:

1. They have promptly entered into development contracts. The province has afforested over 5 million mu of wasteland this year, overfulfilling the planned target by more than double. Nearly half of the above-mentioned total acreage of wasteland was afforested by the joint economic establishments and households specialized in forestry.
2. The economic scope of these two kinds of households and the joint economic establishments has further expanded, and their economic results have shown new improvements. On the outskirts of Fuzhou City results have shown new improvements. On the outskirts of Fuzhou City are 43 specialized households raising more than 10,000 ducks each, including the Wang Shenlin household that has raised over 60,000 ducks this year from which he earned more than 30,000 yuan in net income.
3. The number of specialized and key households and joint economic establishments engaged in service trade has rapidly increased. They have also expanded their business lines and service scope. According to incomplete statistics, there are more than 183,000 individually-run industrial and commercial units and stores in the province. In Lianjiang County alone, over 14,000 peasants are engaged in such service trades as food and material processing, transportation, sapling and seedling cultivation, food refrigeration, and commodity sales.

JIANGSU GOVERNOR ATTENDS DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

OW120642 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Our station correspondent Cheng Zhen reports that the 6-day symposium on energetically improving southern Jiangsu, jointly sponsored by the Economic Research Center of the provincial People's Government and other units, ended in Zhenjiang yesterday. It was part of efforts to implement the policy of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government to energetically improve southern Jiangsu and speedily develop northern Jiangsu. To implement this policy, the economic departments and research units of the province, over the past year, conducted a series of investigations and studies and held discussion meetings.

At the 6-day symposium, participants exchanged views on how to energetically improve southern Jiangsu. They pointed out: The objective conditions in southern Jiangsu are better than those of other areas of the province, transportation is fairly convenient, and the local economy has been comparatively better developed. The gross value of the area's industrial and agricultural output for 1983 was about 65 percent of the provincial total for that year. There is already a sound foundation for developing the area's business management and production technology.

Generally, the equipment, technology, and production techniques used by the many old and small enterprises in the area are obsolete. To enable southern Jiangsu to achieve modernization of its economy as soon as possible, a pressing task at present, a period full of new challenges in technological revolution, is to take the salient features of the local economy and other actual conditions in the area into consideration, break free from the limits of administrative division, and give full play to the superiority of the regional economy by organizing the urban centers' satellite towns and enterprises for the common effort.

It is necessary to coordinate the economic relations between localities, readjust the industrial and agricultural structures in a rational way, and use advanced technology to speed up the transformation of our traditional agriculture and industrial and mining enterprises.

Greater efforts are needed to improve the quality of our enterprises and their economic results and to develop tertiary industry. To accelerate the circulation of commodities and boost our import and export capacities, it is imperative to improve transport services, especially to step up port construction. Furthermore, we should do a good job in economic research and in the dissemination of economic information and pay great attention to the development of intellectual resources and to training competent people.

Governor Gu Xiulian and (Wu Jinyang), deputy director general of the State Council's Economic Research Center, attended and spoke at the symposium.

ZHAO ZENGYI ON JIANGXI ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

OW091032 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] At a recent regular meeting of the provincial People's Government, Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, pointed out that Jiangxi, as a province in south China, is richly endowed in both grasslands and grain production and has all the favorable conditions for developing animal husbandry. We should build our province into a new livestock production base in south China during the Seventh 5-year Plan period. This is also crucial to the development of Jiangxi's agricultural economy and quadrupling production.

After returning from a recent inspection tour of more than 20 prefectures, cities and counties, Governor Zhao conducted a comprehensive study with departments concerned. He said: Jiangxi leads south China in having 56.8 million mu of grassy hills, slopes and marshes. The province produces ample grains and 10 billion jin of grain is being kept in stock this year. We have great potential for producing animal feed. Our province also leads south China in having more than 1,400 people with technical titles in animal husbandry. All this shows that our province has favorable conditions for developing animal husbandry.

Governor Zhao pointed out: To achieve rapid development in animal husbandry, we must guide the cadres and masses to get rid of three outdated traditional ideas:

1. Having one's eye's fixed on the existing cultivated land and ignoring the vast hilly areas, barren hillocks and grasslands that have been left unused.
2. Paying attention only to afforestation and ignoring developing grasslands and livestock production.
3. Raising only hogs, chickens and ducks and ignoring cattle, sheep, geese and rabbits. People lack the notion of raising herbivorous animals.

We must get rid of such outdated ideas and pay equal attention to both hogs and cattle in line with local conditions. If we do so, animal husbandry will have high prospects for success.

JIANGXI COMMISSION WARNS OF NEW IRREGULARITIES

OW120945 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] At a meeting from 5 through 8 December, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee stressed that irregularities arising in the new situation must be thwarted so that the smooth progress of the reform of the economic structure can be ensured.

The commission pointed out at the meeting that, while Jiangxi's current political and economic situation is highly satisfactory and the reform of the economic structure is developing soundly, certain new irregularities have appeared.

First, certain party and government organs and mass organizations, certain cadres, and an extremely small number of comrades who have retreated to the second or third line as well as some of their children, taking advantage of their authority or connections, have resorted to illegal means to buy up goods in short supply in the country and resell them in a speculative way for windfall profits. Second, certain enterprises have sought illegal revenue through improper channels or by raising the prices of their goods without authorization, disregarding the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Third, certain units or individuals have encroached upon the legitimate interests of key and specialized households and of integrated economic establishments by undermining their operations or extorting them.

The meeting pointed out: Those guilty of any of the offenses mentioned above must be seriously investigated and handled; those who deserve dismissal should be fired: and legal actions must be taken against those who deserve them. Such people must never be treated lightly.

The meeting also pointed out that some localities and units, ignoring the party's organizational principles and the four criteria for cadres have willfully promoted some cadres and changed their positions; some units have issued extra bonuses to their staff under the excuse of honoring and awarding advanced model workers; and some localities and units have indiscriminately issued high-quality woolen garments or clothing materials to their staff.

The Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial CPC Committee stressed that CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must never treat these irregularities casually, but must stop them resolutely with new measures.

YANG ATTENDS SHANGHAI MEETING ON INTELLECTUALS

OW120941 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] A meeting of party members and responsible cadres, sponsored by the municipal CPC Committee on the afternoon of 11 December, pointed out that we must firmly eliminate leftist influence and other outdated ideas and truly implement the important instruction issued by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on attaching importance to and solving the difficulties encountered by fine intellectuals in being admitted into the party.

(Zheng Qinghong), new director of the Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee, presided at the meeting. Deputy Director (Huang Pu) relayed the guidelines of a forum held by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee on recruiting party members from intellectuals. Yang Di, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled: "Pay Close Attention to and Carry Out Well the Work of Recruiting Party Members From Among the Intellectuals." He pointed out that we should understand, from the high plane of achieving the four modernizations and with the strategic prospects of Shanghai's development in mind, the great and practical significance of recruiting large numbers of fine intellectuals. He pointed out that carrying out this work not only requires large amounts of work regarding ideology, understanding, and public opinion but also effective organizational measures. Party cadres should associate with intellectuals and become their bosom friends.

NEW TRENDS IN SHENZHEN ECONOMIC ZONE DEVELOPMENT

HK130320 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0831 GMT 12 Dec 84

[News roundup by reporter Zhan Moujun: "New Trends Emerge in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone [SEZ] Development"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 12 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In order to further give play to the functions and role of China's special economic zones and to play a greater role in the economic relations with the inland and the world, the Shenzhen SEZ is entering a new developmental stage.

Premier Zhao Ziyang concretely pointed out the developmental orientation of the SEZ during his inspection of Shenzhen in late November. He gave instructions on how the SEZ should rely on the industrial base at home to carry out technological cooperation and exchange at home and with foreign countries with the advantageous conditions for investment in the SEZ; on how to link the imported advanced technology to the raw materials and semi-processed articles in Shenzhen, and how to have the precision work done and beautifully packaged here for export; on how to base the SEZ agriculture on trade and to make arrangements for planting and processing according to the needs of Hong Kong and the SEZ market; and so on. A leading Shenzhen member said that this would make us stand taller and command more respect.

In fact, some Shenzhen enterprises are doing just this. However, they have not been popularized in an all-round way. For instance, the Shenzhen Nanfang mold factory has made use of inland industrial power and all advantageous conditions in the Shenzhen SEZ in producing mold frames for the demands of the Hong Kong market, using domestic raw materials and advanced technology. In 1984 alone, 4,500 sets of such mold frames were sold on the Hong Kong market.

The prospect is bright for more products to enter the international market by relying on the rich raw materials and the industrial base at home and importing advanced technologies and key spare parts. It seems that the Shenzhen SEZ is developing in this direction. Shenzhen Mayor Liang Xiang recently said that Shenzhen will soon adopt measures to develop the economic cooperation and technological exchange between the SEZ, inland enterprises, and foreign businessmen, and will decide on a number of advanced technological projects to be imported. Foreign businessmen are welcome to come for negotiations and investment. Liang Xiang proposes the organization of building companies for foreign countries, the export of labor service, and the contracting of building projects. At the same time, he advocates the swift supply to joint-ventures of installation sets for various specialities such as machine-building, chemical industry, food-stuffs, and building, so as to supply newly-built enterprises or those under transformation with advanced installation at home and abroad by generally contracting the supply of investment for traveling businessmen.

A comparatively large-scale agricultural and sideline produce processing industry for export will be raised in Shenzhen, which is ready to do big business in agriculture. At present, suburban Shenzhen and Baoan County, which is under Shenzhen's jurisdiction, are encouraging the running of collective or household farms or joint stock companies in counties, districts, and townships; readjusting the general layout of agricultural production in the spirit of putting foreign trade in command; and arranging production with foreign trade as the core. Shenzhen is adopting all kinds of powerful measures to bring into full play its role of being a "window," and is exerting its efforts to scale new heights in welcoming in 1985.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS SPORTS MEETING

HK120857 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The regional elderly people's sports association held an annual meeting in Nanning from 5 to 9 December. Some 100 association members and responsible comrades of all prefectural, city, and county physical culture and sports committees attended the meeting.

The meeting stressed summing up and exchanging experiences in unfolding elderly people's sports and discussed and studied the arrangements for work in 1985. Over 10 units, including the elderly people sports associations of Nanning City and Xingan County, introduced their experiences at the meeting.

The meeting held that sports for the elderly is an important aspect of sports work. Extensively unfolding sports for the elderly is an effective measure in enabling the elderly to have good health and a long life, to live comfortably and to display their skills in their remaining years, and to continue to contribute to socialist modernization. It embodies the party and government's concern for elderly people. In light of their local conditions, all places must vigorously unfold sports for the elderly. Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke.

GUANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT BEGINS RECTIFICATION

HK120448 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] In accordance with requirements of the Central Military Commission and the Guangzhou Military Region, party rectification work in the CPC Committee and organs of the Guangxi Military District has commenced.

On 6 December, the Military District CPC Committee held a mobilization rally for all cadres of its organs who are party members on party rectification, emphasizing that in the course of party rectification it is necessary to fully apply the experiences of the first group in party rectification, to discard all leftist methods, not to exaggerate criticism, not to seize on people's mistakes and shortcomings, not to come down with a big stick on people, not to allow everyone to make a self-criticism so as to pass the test, to persist in implementing the basic principle of the central authorities on party rectification, and to completely fulfill the tasks of party rectification.

Li Xinliang, commander of the Military District, conveyed the arrangements and requirements of the Central Military Commission and the Guangzhou Military Region for party rectification in the Armies and divisions. On behalf of the Military District CPC Committee, Bi Kezhou, political commissar, gave a mobilization report on party rectification. Since the beginning of this year, through studying a series of documents on party rectification and conducting education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution, cadres of the organs of the Military District have understood party rectification work well, their attitude has been correct, and their actions have been vigorous. However, a small number of party members have insufficiently understood the important significance of party rectification and have had insufficient confidence. Some comrades have been unable to take a correct view of the achievements of the first group in party rectification. They feel that the party rectification work of the first group was insipid and was unsatisfactory. They drew an inference from this that in the party rectification work of the second group, not many problems can be solved.

The Military District CPC Committee held that this idea is confused.

An important reason for this idea is that, under the influence of the many political movements under the guidance of the incorrect leftist ideology of the past, people hold that the greater the momentum of summing up the better, the stronger the smell of gunpowder the better, and the more sternly people are dealt with the better. If we consciously or unconsciously apply the criterion of this kind of viewpoint to judge this party rectification work, we shall feel uninspired and discontented. This is the disease of left vision left over by the Cultural Revolution.

In view of this situation, the Military District CPC Committee demanded that all party members who have taken part in this party rectification work, first concentrate their time and energy to study in a down-to-earth manner and well the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12 CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, conduct further education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution and in the criterion for party members, eliminate leftist influence, and be even more conscientious and firm in keeping in line ideologically and politically with the CPC Central Committee to a high degree. We must always put studying the documents on party rectification and unifying thinking and understanding first. We must persist in conducting criticism and self-criticism and having heart-to-heart talks and must solve problems in the manner of a gentle breeze and a mild rain to guarantee that work is not done perfunctorily or superficially.

The Military District CPC Committee held that in the course of party rectification, it is essential to further do well in ferreting out the people of three categories. The upper and lower levels must unite as one. We must persist in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects and must complete our tasks to ensure that party rectification and party work are done without neglecting either.

HAINAN SCORES SUCCESS IN IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

HK121428 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] This year, various party organizations in areas inhabited by the Han people on Hainan Island have organized the broad masses of party members to conscientiously study the spirit of the decision on party rectification and other relevant documents. They have achieved marked results in providing more ideological education for party members. According to statistics, by the end of November, various counties and cities in the areas inhabited by the Han people and departments of state farm and land reclamation ran 592 training classes, which were attended by more than 116,000 party members, accounting for 88 percent of the total number of party members.

In providing education for party members, various party organizations have paid attention to the contents of the courses, such as the basic knowledge of the party, communist ideals, partywork style, party discipline, party policy and guiding principles, and so forth. Besides that, scientific and technical knowledge, and knowledge about commodities are also regarded as important topics for the courses provided for party members. Various party organizations also see to it that rotational training is integrated with day-to-day education in party workstyle, that discipline is integrated with an analysis of typical cases, and that political education is integrated with economic work. In addition, in view of the new situation whereby rural party members do business in other areas and frequently go from place to place, the timetables and the contents of courses are arranged in a flexible way. A small number of party members who frequently go to other places regularly write reports on their study for the branches concerned. Although they travel far and wide, they are not separated from the party and are linked with the party education wherever they go.

Due to the fact that various party organizations have strengthened ideological educational work for party members, the broad masses of party members have more confidence in carrying out party rectification well. They consciously correct their defects while studying, or correct their mistakes before party rectification. They have ideologically made preparations for all-round party rectification. The broad masses of party members have further emancipated their minds to take the lead in developing commodity production. (Wu Yibai), a party member of (Daogong) Village of (Longqiao) District in Qionghshan County, has emancipated his mind after study. He works with the masses to run a plastic product factory, a factor of daily necessities, and a factory producing more than one item. Due to his exemplary role, more than half of the labor force in the whole village is now engaged in industrial and sideline production. Their products sell well both at home and abroad. The per capita income of the village is more than 400 yuan, 20 times as much as that in 1978. According to incomplete statistics, more than 3,500 party members in Qionghshan County are now engaged in rural enterprise production, accounting for 22 percent of the total number of party members in the county.

HUBEI ESTABLISHES AUTONOMOUS COUNTIES

Changyang Tujia

HK100939 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Today, at (Longzhouping) Town in Changyang, a new town bedecked with beautiful colors and a mountain city splendidly decorated, despite rain, representatives from all nationalities throughout the county, local people, and guests from other places, totaling over 10,000 people, ceremoniously held a rally to celebrate the official establishment of Changyang Tujia Autonomous County.

Attending today's rally were (Ma Ying), representative of the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Wang Libin, head of the provincial delegation and vice governor; Lin Musen, first deputy head of the delegation and vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress; Xu Jinbiao, deputy head of the delegation and vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; (Qu Guangzao), deputy head of the delegation and deputy commander of Hubei Military District; responsible persons of departments concerned at the provincial level; representatives from neighboring provinces, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures and all fraternal counties, Red Army veterans and old members of the Red Guards who had made outstanding contributions toward the liberation cause in Changyang in the early stages; family members of martyrs; veteran comrades who have worked in Changyang since liberation; and comrades whose hometown is Changyang and who are working in other places and have been invited to take part in the celebration activities in their hometown.

The celebration rally began at 0830. Lin Musen, first deputy head of the provincial delegation, read the official and written reply from the State Council on the establishment of Changyang Tujia Autonomous County, Hubei Province. Amid ardent applause, Lin Musen and Wang Libin, head of the delegation, presented tablets respectively to the Changyang Tujia Autonomous County People's Congress Standing Committee and the Changyang Tujia Autonomous County People's Government.

(Ma Ying), representative of the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, read the congratulatory telegrams from the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission to the rally and delivered an ebullient speech.

He said: To carry out regional national autonomy in regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities is the basic policy of the CPC in solving the problems of our nationalities, is an important political system of our country, and completely embodies the desires and the basic interests of the people of all nationalities. We believe that the establishment of Changyang Tujia Autonomous County will surely strengthen the unity of all nationalities throughout the county, will further arouse the enthusiasm and creativeness of the people of all nationalities, and will promote the rapid development of the economy, culture, education, and other work.

In his speech, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Hubei Military District, and all members of the provincial delegation, Wang Libin, head of the provincial delegation and vice governor, extended warm greetings to the rally. (Liu Guangrong), who will serve the first team as the head of Changyang Tujia Autonomous County, also spoke at the rally. The Wuhan Military Region and the provincial CPPCC Committee sent congratulatory telegrams to the rally. A grand mass procession took place at the conclusion of the rally.

Wufeng Tujia

HK130224 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Singing, dancing, and full of joy, people of all nationalities in Wufeng Tujia Autonomous County are greeting the establishment of the autonomous county. Yesterday afternoon, when congratulatory groups of the central authorities and the province, and from all levels were arriving in Wufeng County, 100,000 people along the roads waved colorful banners, blew horns, danced nationality dances, and lined the streets to welcome the guests. This embodied the fraternal affection of people of the Tujia nationality and the Han nationality.

The decision of the State Council on approving the establishment of Wufeng Tujia Autonomous County has greatly inspired the people of all nationalities throughout the county. With a view to greeting the celebration ceremony, the cadres and the masses in Chengguan Town in the county quickly repaired the road, 800 meters long, along the river in the town. Wufeng, a mountain city, has been filled with joy everywhere.

GUIZHOU ADVANCED LEGAL PERSONNEL MEETING ENDS

HK070333 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The 3-day provincial meeting of advanced collectives and workers on the judicial front ended yesterday at the auditorium of the provincial People's Government.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee attended yesterday's closing ceremony, including Chi Biqing, Zhu Houze, Su Gang, Wang Chaowen, Wu Shi, Miao Chunting, Jin Feng, Li Tinggui, Wu Su, Luo Shangcai, Li Jifeng, and (Su Zihui).

Also attending yesterday afternoon's meeting were responsible comrades of the Judicial Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Public Security Bureau, the provincial Procuratorate, the Provincial People's Court, the provincial Judicial Department, the provincial Armed Police General Detachment, the provincial Trade Union Federation, the provincial Women's Federation, the provincial Youth Federation, and the Guiyang City People's Congress Standing Committee.

Chi Biqing, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. Su Gang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a closing speech.

GUIZHOU URGES ECONOMIC WORK IN CRIMINAL REFORM

HK120855 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] A 3-day provincial meeting on work of reforming criminals and reeducating juvenile delinquents through labor ended yesterday afternoon.

The meeting pointed out: In the spirit of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, we should emancipate our minds, be bold in blazing new trails, be resolved to institute reforms, and work hard to improve efficiency and economic results in the work of reforming criminals and reeducating juvenile delinquents through labor so that this work will be able to be subordinated to and of service to the general task and general goal set by the party.

The meeting summarized this year's work and set new demands for next year. It pointed out: Based on successes scored this year, we should make a breakthrough in the work of reforming criminals and reeducating juvenile delinquents through labor next year. In this connection, we should handle the relationship of distribution between enterprises and the state satisfactorily and institute a responsibility system for finance and expenditures in various forms. This will help us gradually separate government from enterprise functions so that the government organs can properly perform their function of managing the economy in work of reforming criminals and reeducating juvenile delinquents through labor. Meanwhile, jails and groups sentenced to reform through labor should closely link reform work with production and establish contracted responsibility systems in both reform work and production so as to improve work efficiency and economic results.

CHONGQING SPEEDS UP PLANNING SYSTEM REFORM

HK130417 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] During the comprehensive reform of the economic structure, Chongqing City has speeded up reforms of the planning setup and shifted the focus of planning work from annual plans to medium and long-term plans, thus strengthening research into economic, scientific and technological, and social development strategy.

While carrying out party rectification, the Chongqing City CPC Committee understood: In order to carry out in depth the comprehensive reform of the economic structure, and ensure that the economy can develop healthily and smoothly, it is necessary to step up research into development strategy, otherwise blindness in work is likely to ensue. Through party rectification, the party group of the city Planning Commission also grasped strengthening research into development strategy as a major content of correcting the guidelines for professional work and reforming the planning setup. It sent to the city CPC Committee a report outlining views and carrying out research into the city's economic, scientific and technological, and social development strategy.

At the beginning of September, the city CPC Committee and government set up a leadership group for developing strategy, to launch study and formulation of an outline development strategy suited to the city's conditions. Under the direct leadership of the city CPC Committee and government, there are three outstanding characteristics of Chongqing's development strategy research: 1) A very strong specialized research team has been set up; 2) all sectors are mobilized to offer ideas and suggestions; 3) administrative methods and economic measures can be integrated.

Since it was officially launched in September, Chongqing's development strategy research has made very rapid progress. By now a general outline of investigation and study has been completed and documents have been drawn up on industry, agriculture, energy and communications, urban construction, environmental protection, science and technology, finance and trade, culture and education, and population. On this basis research into 39 key topics has been proposed and launched. A development strategy has been drawn up. It is expected that the entire study will be completed in the first half of next year.

BELJING MEETING STRESSES DEMOCRACY, LEGAL SYSTEM

HK130251 Beijing BELJING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Report by Chen Wuhe: "Grasp the Building of Democracy and Legal System as a Basic Construction Tool"]

[Text] "If the leading cadres and the managing cadres in all fields and professions do not know the relevant laws and regulations of their work, they are not competent for their positions. From now on, mastering the necessary knowledge of law should become an important aspect of the criterion of improvement of level of education in the cadres' 'four transformations' in selecting leading cadres and reserve cadres. The municipal CPC Committee has therefore decided that from this winter on, democracy and the legal system training classes will be held in turn and by stages to train leading cadres, and widespread activities of education and propaganda on common knowledge of laws will be launched." This was said by Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Secretary Li Ximing at the work meeting of democracy and legal system held by the municipal CPC Committee.

The meeting was held from 4 to 7 December. More than 140 principal leading comrades attended, including those from the municipal CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the departments, committees and offices of the municipal government and all the districts and counties. During the meeting, all the comrades conscientiously studied the Constitution and the talks given by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee on socialist democracy and legal system as well as the system of the People's Congress. The meeting's atmosphere was warm and lively. Many comrades talked freely about the utmost importance and urgency of strengthening the building of democracy and legal system, in connection with the realities of their vague ideas were clarified. They said that the continuation of party replacing the government, words replacing the laws, disobedience to the existing laws, and noninvestigation of criminal offenses would not suit the needs of the new situation.

Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee presided over the meeting. Leading comrades Zhao Pengfei, Li Qiyan, Zhang Mingyi, Li Guang and Feng Mingwei attended the meeting. CPC Committee Secretary and Mayor Chen Xitong listened to the reports and gave his opinions on strengthening the building of democracy and the legal system.

Xiang Chunyi, deputy director of the NPC Law Committee, and Gu Ming, deputy secretary-general of the State Council and Director of the Economic Laws and Regulations Research Center, gave reports at the meeting.

In his speech, Li Ximing stressed full understanding of the important position and role of the building of democracy and legal system in the country's modernization. After fully affirming the achievements acquired in the building of democracy and legal system of the municipality in recent years, he pointed out that the building of democracy and legal system in Beijing is still weak, and there are still a lot of problems waiting to be solved, such as in the building of the fundamental political system of the local people's congresses and their standing committees, in observing and carrying out the Constitution, the laws and the regulations, in strengthening local legislation, as well as in the education and propaganda of the legal system among the masses and in fostering qualified personnel for the building of democracy and legal system. At present, quite a few comrades, especially some leading comrades, and including those leading cadres who have been engaged in the building of democracy and legal system, for a long time have, influenced by "leftist" ideas, formed a set of wrong concepts and customs, and are still going around in the old way.

This situation seriously affects the process of the building of democracy and legal system and will surely have harmful effects on the building of two civilizations and the reform of the economic structure. This major problem concerning the overall situation of the building of the capital must be thoroughly solved.

Li Ximing pointed out in his report, that at present, the building of the People's Congress, which is the fundamental political system of the country, should in particular be greatly strengthened; this is the core of the present development of the socialist democracy. Hence, meetings of the People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the People's Congress should be held on schedule. Those important questions concerning the construction of the capital and the masses should be raised for discussion in the People's Congress according to the regulations of the laws and the Constitution. In the meantime, the work of the People's Congress Standing Committee itself and the building of its organization must be further strengthened. In order to strengthen the building of the legal system, the municipal CPC Committee has decided that from this winter on, besides training leading cadres by stages, every department, committee, office, bureau, district and county should train all the leading cadres under their control at town, township, and equivalent levels. At the same time, a general education in common knowledge about laws among all the citizens of the city should be started, using the textbooks on common knowledge about laws compiled by the Ministry of Justice and mainly through giving lessons on legal system. Every department and unit must adopt various methods and use all kinds of channels to accelerate the training of experts in law, such as by holding in-service training, and training by rotation, and sending personnel to the relevant units to be trained, so as to have them grasp the necessary special knowledge of laws, become familiar with those laws, regulations, and administrative rules concerning the work of their respective departments, and become staff officers and assistants on legal work to their leaders in their own departments and units.

In his concluding speech, Jin Jian pointed out that in order to strengthen the building of democracy and legal system we must first grasp ideology; second, grasp the implementation of the work; third, grasp party leadership. He said that our goal is to have all the citizens have a general common knowledge of laws in 5 or more years. In order to reach this goal, the municipal CPC Committee is preparing to set up leading group led by the municipal Propaganda Department, with the participation of the municipal CPC Committee's political and legal committee, the legal system office of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the municipal Judicial Bureau, and other relevant organizations. A legal system propaganda force must be gradually set up and fostered in the city. In order to accelerate the training of personnel for the building of legal system, all the relevant departments and organizations will jointly make plans and carry out them after they are approved by the municipal government. He said that the key in strengthening the building of democracy and legal system lies in the party committees. From the municipal party committee to the grassroots party organizations, the building of democracy and legal system should be included in the important agenda and important questions must be carefully discussed, and decisions made and put into practice. Party organizations should hold their activities strictly according to the regulations of the party Constitution and within the scope that the Constitution and laws allow. Party organizations at all levels must take the building of democracy and legal system as an important part of the study in party rectification. He asked all the party members and cadres of the city to play a leading and exemplary role in the study and observation of laws and in the defense of the dignity of laws, and rely on the wisdom and strength of the masses of the whole city to greatly enhance the building of democracy and legal system in the city.

Commentator's Article

HK130255 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Construction of Fundamental Importance"]

[Text] The conference on the work of democracy and the legal system recently convened by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee proposed that the building of socialist democracy and the legal system should be carried out as construction of fundamental importance in Beijing. This suggestion will certainly give a great impetus to the building of democracy and the legal system in Beijing, and to construction of the two civilizations and the reform of the economic system in Beijing.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, building of socialist democracy and the legal system has been restored and developed in Beijing. For instance, the system of deputies to the people's congresses has been strengthened, and the united front has been further broadened. As a result of propaganda activities for the Constitution and several other legal regulations, the people's concept of legality has been strengthened; public order has markedly improved due to the lawful blows dealt at serious criminal and economic offenses, the formulation and enforcement of 13 localized regulations have functioned extremely well, and so. However, viewing the present situation, the building of democracy and the legal system is still weak, and does not suit the needs of the capital's construction and the development of the reforms. It still lags far behind the instructions and requirement of the Central Committee, as well as behind the status of being the capital and the demands of the masses.

At present, it is rather common that cadres at all levels do not have much of a concept of democracy and the legal system. Of course, this is due to historical and social reasons, but it is primarily because our cadres, especially those in leading positions, have not done enough study of the series of important instructions of the Central Committee concerning socialist democracy and the legal system, and the influence of "leftist" ideology is still haunting them. Some comrades greatly neglect democracy and look down upon the legal system. They often think that democracy is only the means, not the end, and democracy is only formality and too troublesome and time-consuming. They also think that law is too binding, and can be dispensed with. They hold that if there is policy, there is no need for law. And they are used to replacing government with party and replacing law with verbal orders. They are practicing arbitrary rule like a patriarch, with only themselves having the say-so. They will even fly into a great rage upon hearing criticism, and they suppress different opinions. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee and leading comrades of the Central Committee have pointed out many times: "Constructing a high degree of socialist democracy is one of our fundamental objectives and tasks;" "in order to safeguard people's democracy, we must get democracy systematized and legalized, making this system and law stable and continuous and with extremely great authority;" and "we should see to it that this system and law will not change along with the change of leaders, nor with the change of the opinions and attentions of the leaders." This is an important conclusion summarized from the bitter lessons of the "Cultural Revolution." If we do not attach importance to the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system but let the above-mentioned wrong ideas become legal or even develop, it will certainly discourage the initiative and creativity of the masses, and the task of constructing a highly civilized, highly democratic and modernized socialist capital will be delayed or even missed.

Strengthening the building of democracy and legal system is also in compliance with the need to further carry out the four instructions of the Secretariat of the Central Committee regarding the fundamental policy on the capital's construction. In order to fulfill the objectives designated in the four instructions it is certainly necessary to do a great deal of work in ideology and politics, meticulous work in organizational management, and large-scale construction of material civilization.

However, it is impossible to proceed if there is no perfect construction of democracy and the legal system. Just think, if the vast numbers of cadres and people do not have much legal sense, do not know the law or do not act according to law, and if there is no law to follow, or departments concerned do not execute the law strictly and do not punish law-breakers, could the capital possibly maintain excellent and outstanding social order? Obviously, it is impossible.

Strengthening the building of democracy and the legal system also meets the need of contributing to the reform of the municipality's economic system. First, we should understand that to do any reforms, we must keep developing socialist democracy as the main orientation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "All reforms of political and economic systems should be carried out with firm determination and in a planned way. The main orientation of these reforms is for developing and ensuring democracy inside the party and for developing and ensuring people's democracy." Second, we should also understand that strengthening democracy and the legal system is also an important guarantee for successful reforms. This is because reforms are for developing the productive forces, invigorating the economy, and speedily realizing modernization, but modern economic management cannot solely rely on policy, it needs perfect law which it must use to ensure the implementation of policy. With the reform of Beijing's economic system developing further, the decisionmaking powers of enterprises will be increased. Then what does the state rely on to manage enterprises and the economy? A very important means is to rely on the law. Among the enterprises, economic relations are intricate and complex. What does the state rely upon to adjust the economic relations among enterprises, then? A very important means is also to rely upon the law. The decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee regarding reform of the economic structure pointed out: "Reform of the economic structure and the development of the national economy demand that more and more guidelines concerning economic activities be set in the form of law." In our future work, if we keep on replacing government with party, confusing government with party, confusing enterprises with government, making duties and responsibilities ambiguous, overcentralizing power, duplicating organs, arguing back and forth, neglecting democracy and legal system and so on, we will run counter to the requirements of the reform and will not meet the needs of the new situation.

Party organizations and leading cadres at all levels should also understand that strengthening the leadership of the party and acting according to the law are identical and unified. Obeying the law means obeying the leadership of the party as well as obeying the people of the whole country. Therefore, we must abide by the regulation of the party Constitution that the party must function within the scope of the state Constitution and law.

Improving the building of democracy and the legal system is absolutely not just a matter concerning a few departments like the People's Congress, government, and public security organs, procuratorial organs and People's Courts; instead it is a matter for the whole of society. It is hoped that very department, every sector, and every unit will not only take up its own responsibility but also concertedly unite and closely cooperate to complete every task put forward by the municipal CPC Committee, to strengthen the construction of democracy and legal system in a down-to-earth and step-by-step manner and to firmly grasp and manage well this most fundamental of all construction in the capital so as to continually create a new situation in the capital's construction.

NEI MONGGOL'S BU HE ON REFORM OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

SK120640 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] At the regional CPC Committee work conference, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke on the reform of the economic structure.

He pointed out: In this year and the next, the economic reform in our region should be developed from that in a single field to comprehensive reform in all fields. The work to streamline organs and delegate enterprise administration power to lower levels should be continued.

Comrade Bu He said: By the end of this year, in the principle that the region, in general, should not administer enterprises, all the industrial enterprises and second-level commercial stations directly under the region will be put under the administration of the cities where they are located, except for such large enterprises as the Baotou Iron and Steel Company and the Wuhai-Baotou power network, and a few large-scale renovation and expansion projects invested by the state. In this way, the regional government organs will be separated from enterprises. The power to administer fairly large-scale enterprises in areas far away from cities will not be transferred to lower levels for the time being, and the sections and bureaus in charge of them should continue to administer the enterprises successfully. Necessary reforms should be carried out in regional organs in charge of the economy and relevant companies, and the guiding ideology should be corrected. We should merge or disband the departments in charge of the economic life and the professional work if necessary. Government organs should be streamlined with the quotas of departments, staff and posts fixed and the responsibility and duties designated so that their work efficiency can be raised.

Comrade Bu He also dwelt on continuing the reforms in rural and pastoral areas, readjusting industrial structure, and greatly developing commodity production. He pointed out: The current central task for the reforms in rural and pastoral areas is to establish a new agricultural and animal husbandry structure. We should restructure not only cropping, forestry, and animal husbandry but also the economy as a whole in rural and pastoral areas. In the restructuring, we should, first, proceed from the reality of our region, adhere to the principle of emphasizing forestry and animal husbandry while developing diversified undertakings, and speed up forestry, grass planting, animal husbandry, and fisheries. We should attach particular importance to animal husbandry and agriculture. Second, we should successfully readjust the forestry system. Provided that grain production increases steadily, we should greatly develop cash crops, expand forage grass areas, increase [words indistinct] crops, and distribute them properly. Attention should also be paid to ecological balance, market demands, and improvement of the people's living standards. Third, we should vigorously develop township enterprises, and fundamentally change as soon as possible the single-product structure of the agricultural and animal husbandry economy and the situation in which peasants and herdsmen are engaged exclusively in crop production and livestock breeding. We should encourage more peasants and herdsmen to leave farmlands and grasslands. And we should encourage those in areas where conditions are ripe to become rich ahead of others. In this winter and spring, we should make animals overcome winter and spring safely and do a good job in delivering lambs and ensuring their survival. Good preparations should be made for spring sowing so as to lay a solid foundation for next year's bumper crop.

Dwelling on opening to the outside world persistently, Comrade Bu He said: We should resolutely carry out an open economy directed outside. We should open our minds, make greater strides, adopt more preferential policies and measures, and create an attractive environment for investment. Construction of Erenhot and Manzhouli which are authorized to deal directly with foreign businessmen should be accelerated. The region should work out plans and step up the work. In addition, we should welcome the leagues and cities in our region, other provinces and cities and foreign businessmen to invest there. We should strengthen unified leadership over the work of opening to the outside world, do a good job in management of [words indistinct], delegate to lower levels the power to examine and approve [words indistinct], and simplify the procedures for examination and approval so as to raise work efficiency.

On respecting knowledge and talented people and greatly developing intellectual resources, Comrade Bu He pointed out: First, we should continue to implement the policy on intellectuals conscientiously. We should exert great efforts to recruit outstanding intellectuals into the party, and strive to improve the knowledge structure of the contingent of party members. At present, working conditions for intellectuals should be improved in particular so that they can give full play to their ability. Second, we should improve the talented people management system, and turn a rigid control system into one under which talented people can be transferred, but prudently. We should make proper arrangements for the rational inflow of talented people, and encourage intellectuals to go to agricultural, forestry, and pastoral areas and to enterprises at the grassroots level. The value created by mental labor should be respected, and people making great contributions should be awarded and promoted boldly. Third, we should further readjust the distribution of the scientific research institutes in the region. Research projects should aim at import, development, and popularization of technology, and at solving the major key problems in the region's industrial, agricultural, and animal husbandry production. Fourth, we should adhere to the principle of popularizing education and improving the people's educational levels simultaneously and [words indistinct] when we formulate plans and measures to open up more opportunities for education, and should greatly develop schools of various types at various levels. Fifth, we should uphold the principles of walking on two legs, and adopt various measures to develop secondary and higher adult education of different types at different levels according to the variety of talented people.

On continuing party rectification work, Comrade Bu He said: In line with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the actual conditions of the region, overall plans should be mapped out next year for the party rectification and the actual conditions of the region, overall plans should be mapped out next year for the party rectification of the three areas. First, the first group of party rectification units should earnestly implement the guidelines of Document No 10 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and, after basically completing the tasks for the entire stage, should carry out the work of taking organizational measures toward party members and the work of party member registration at a high standard, and should further consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification scored over the past year. Second, the second group of party rectification units -- units at and below the league and city levels and the second-level units of the regional organs -- should launch party rectification from higher levels downward beginning early next year. Third, the units that will not begin party rectification next year should attend to the study for party rectification, and should correct mistakes before rectification begins. In particular, they should attach importance to the education in party style and discipline and to the work of verifying and investigating the three types of persons.

NINGXIA NOTES RESULTS OF 2D BATCH RECTIFICATION

HK120746 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 84 p 1

[Report: "Initial Results Have Been Achieved by the Second Group of Units in the Province To Carry Out Party Rectification" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The 72 regional units that are in the second group to carry out party rectification have achieved initial results in party rectification work because of conscientiously implementing the guiding principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, solving problems in the light of practical conditions, and correcting unhealthy trends.

ACCURATELY SELECTING BREAKTHROUGH POINTS TO EFFECT A FUNDAMENTAL TURN FOR THE BETTER IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

Since the start of party rectification, leading party groups and CPC committees of the units in the second group to carry out party rectification have extensively solicited opinions from the masses, studied them one by one, and selected those problems about which the masses have complained a lot and to which they have paid close attention as breakthrough points. They have overcome obstructions and solved these problems one after another. A deputy director of Ningxia Medical College abused his power to build a house which exceeded normal standards. During party rectification, the CPC Committee of the college ordered him to make a written self-criticism and turned his newly-built house into a clinic. In the meantime, the cases of 10 cadres at or above the level of departmental head who had occupied 2 houses each were also respectively handled. At present, nine of them have returned the houses which they occupied above their entitlement. In the struggle to crack down on crime, a party-member cadre of the regional Public Security Bureau illegally tried criminals, and urged some criminals to refuse to confess to their crimes. What he did made a very bad impression on the masses. In accordance with the stipulations contained in the party Constitution, the CPC Committee of the Public Security Bureau expelled him from the party. In the process of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, the various units carrying out party rectification have investigated cases of heavy losses as a result of bureaucracy and poor management in accordance with the spirit of party rectification. Eleven provincial units such as the regional Economic and Trade Bureau, the Commercial Bureau, and others have mobilized the masses, and organized forces to crack 41 important cases which caused great economic losses involving a total of more than 31 million yuan. Among these cases, 31 of them were cases involving amounts over 10,000 yuan each. Units such as the regional Reserve Bureau, the Commercial Bureau, the Goods and Materials Bureau, and others severely punished the leaders concerned and those who were directly responsible for these great economic losses. Due to efforts to seriously handle cases of abusing power for private gain and to curb bureaucracy and other unhealthy trends, party members and the masses have more confidence in the party. All this has promoted party rectification work and effected a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style of the units engaged in party rectification.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY IMPLEMENTING POLICY TO SOLVE CADRES' PROBLEMS LEFT OVER FROM HISTORY AND THE PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES OF INTELLECTUALS

During party rectification, various units continuously eliminated the "leftist" ideological influence and regarded the implementation of the party policy on cadres and intellectuals as an important aspect of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. Through thorough and painstaking investigations conducted inside and outside the unit, the regional Civil Administration Bureau has solved the cases of 14 persons left over from history in accordance with party policy. A comrade was betrayed by a traitor on the eve of liberation, and he refused to yield after arrest. However, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," he was treated as a "renegade," and expelled from the party.

After reexamining the case, the leading party group of the bureau decided to restore his party membership. Another comrade was unreasonably driven out to countryside during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and the problem of his residence registration was not solved for more than 10 years. The leading party group of the bureau specially assigned cadres to handle the case. In accordance with the stipulations concerned, the case was reported to the Public Security Bureau, and the restoration of his urban residence status was approved.

After studying party rectification documents, respecting knowledge and talented people has become a good general practice in various units engaged in party rectification. They have adopted forceful measures to enhance the social status of intellectuals and improve their work and living conditions. A certain unit under the regional Cultural Bureau failed to recruit even a single party member over the past 20 years or so. In view of this situation, the leading party group of the bureau organized party members to conscientiously study speeches delivered by central leading comrades since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in order to guide them to fight against the ideology and actions of despising intellectuals and to conscientiously solve the problem that it was difficult for intellectuals to join the party. During the party rectification, this unit admitted 37 outstanding intellectuals into the party. This year nine houses were allotted to the regional planning committee. The committee gave seven of them to intellectuals. The educational institute built a residential building this year, which contained 24 apartments, 20 of which were given to teachers. Due to the fact that intellectuals are treated equally politically, and that they are fully used in work and better taken care of in daily life, their enthusiasm has been further aroused. Intellectuals are determined to devote their intelligence and wisdom to the four modernizations.

STRAIGHTENING OUT GUIDING THOUGHT FOR VOCATION WORK TO SOLVE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS ARISING IN WORK AND PRODUCTION

At the stage of studying party rectification documents and comparison as well as examination, CPC committees and leading party groups of various units examined whether their guiding thought for vocational work could satisfy the demands of creating a new situation, serve and keep in line with the general tasks and aims of the party, and meet the requirement that "Ningxia should, first of all, bring about an upswing." They went deep into the realities of life, and carried out investigations and studies in order to solve important problems occurring in their own units and departments. Several main leading cadres of the Yinchuan Railway sub-bureau led work groups to go right to the front line of production to heed opinions, inspect work, and solve problems demanding prompt solution. Last July and August, although the number of open wagons was insufficient and it rained fairly often, the bureau succeeded in accomplishing the task of transporting additional coal totaling 110,000 tons, making up the deficiency of the first half of this year. Over the past 4 months since the party rectification carried out in the regional Light and Textile Industrial Bureau, the monthly average growth of the total industrial output value of enterprises directly under the bureau has increased by 131 percent, and their average monthly profits have increased by 14.38 percent compared with the period before party rectification was carried out.

NINGXIA'S HEI BOLI ON USE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

HK120859 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 84 p 1

[Report: "Go All Out To Use Foreign Funds To Accelerate Our Region's Construction, Says Comrade Hei Boli"]

[Text] The Ningxia Regional CPC Committee recently held a forum on accelerating the region's construction by means of foreign funds. Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the autonomous region, gave his views on this question.

He said: An important experience in accelerating socialist modernization is the use of foreign funds. This is also a concrete step that we should take in implementing the central policy of opening to the outside world. We should emancipate our minds, give up misgivings, open more channels to absorb foreign funds, and go all out to use foreign funds so as to blaze a new trail for Ningxia's economic development.

Referring to a letter sent recently by businessmen of world financial circles with regard to making U.S. dollar loans to Ningxia, Comrade Hei Boli said: Due to the limited capacity of the state and regional finances during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, absorbing foreign funds is an important way out for Ningxia in developing its economy and improving its economic position at an early date. We should use our brains and broaden our vision to develop new projects when we tap potentials and carry out the technological transformation of existing enterprises according to actual conditions in Ningxia. We should get to know how things stand in how and where we will use foreign funds and how much foreign funds we will need after making investigations in a scientific way. He stressed: Ningxia has a poor economic foundation and lacks capital. If we cannot go all out to use foreign funds and make a breakthrough in this respect, this will certainly reduce the rate of our region's economic growth after the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the gap in the economic field between our region and the country's coastal areas and other developed economic areas will become bigger. It is therefore imperative for us to exploit our region's resources and to build more key projects with foreign funds at an early date.

Comrade Hei Boli said: Building the Daba power plant is regarded as the locomotive for Ningxia's economic development, and it is also a reliable way to bring into play Ningxia's superiority in coal resources. We may consider building a large production base for power, coal, the metallurgical industry and chemical industry by taking the Daba power plant as a center. This will help us establish a comprehensive industrial system which gives first place to some industries with high energy consumption such as aluminium, aluminium processing, ferroalloys, calcium carbide and glass. By so doing can we make full use of natural resources, bring into full play Ningxia's favorable conditions, increase the capability of paying foreign debts in foreign exchange and achieve better economic results so as to increase the strength of our region's economic and ensure continuous economic growth during and after the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

At the meeting, comrades in charge of the petrochemical industry, transportation the coal industry, the light and textile industries, and pharmaceuticals in Ningxia City and other areas put forward a number of preliminary plans for using foreign funds to develop the chemical industry such as rubber, methanol, potash and plastics; to update vehicles; to build new highways; to exploit the Lingwu coal mine; to increase exports of anthracite and to develop other industries such as food, home electric appliances, textiles, medicine and clothing. At the meeting Comrade Hei Boli also suggested that our region establish an international trust and investment company as soon as possible, which will be responsible for absorbing foreign funds and extending loans directly to various units.

SHAANXI SECRETARY CALLS FOR ELIMINATING FEUDAL IDEAS

HK121030 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] While inspecting Yanan recently, Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that it is necessary to eliminate feudal patriarchal and hierarchical ideas.

Comrade Bai Jinian made the remarks on 6 December when addressing the comrades who attended the fourth work meeting of the Northern Shaanxi Construction Committee.

He also said humorously: For example, some leading comrades of the party and state went to the grassroots to make inspections there. When they were leaving, they had a group photo taken with the local comrades to mark the occasion. This is reasonable. The problem is that some young comrades sat beside the leading comrades and thought it justified and natural. I think that this hierarchical idea should be eradicated. The method is either taking photos in groups or having old comrades seated in the front row. This will not devalue the position of young comrades, but will give them more prestige. Nobody could say that you are not a CPC Committee secretary if you were standing in the back row.

XINJIANG AIRWAYS INAUGURATION SET FOR 1 JAN 1985

OW122346 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- Xinjiang Airways will be formally inaugurated on 1 January 1985, pursuant to a recent decision made jointly by the Civil Aviation Administration of China and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government.

The aviation company will be led and operated jointly by the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government and the Civil Aviation Administration of China. Both have investments in the company.

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